

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 376.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

[ONE PENNY.]

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE Hon. W. E. Gladstone is the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Baronet, a celebrated merchant of Leith and Liverpool. His mother was a Miss Robertson, a member of an old and highly respectable Ross-shire family. The subject of our memoir was born in 1809. At an early age he went to Eton, and afterwards to Christ Church, Oxford. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and took the very highest honours of the university. In 1831 he graduated B.A. Shortly afterwards he entered parliament, and speedily attracted the attention of the late Sir Robert Peel as one of the most promising young men of the day. In 1834 he became one of the Lords of the Treasury; and towards the end of 1835 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1841 he was made Master of the Mint, then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, then President of the Board of Trade, and then, in 1852, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer for the first time. On his first entrance into Parliament, and afterwards he was a faithful follower, and almost boundless admirer, of the late Sir Robert Peel. When that distinguished statesman died, Mr. Gladstone joined the Liberal party, and became, under the Premiership of the late Lord Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which he held with the utmost vigour and ability, through several administrations. During the present Ministry he led the opposition, and on the dissolution of Parliament he was returned for Greenwich. At present he is the leading statesman in the agitation for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. This circumstance has made him many enemies and he is charged with inconsistency, as he was formerly a very high churchman. He has written lately an autobiography which throws much light upon the progress of his mind on this subject.

The literary event of the elections was the appearance of a book of confessions and explanations, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, future Premier. It is a candid explanation of that book of his—"The State in its Relations with the Church"—which was printed in 1838, and on which Lord (then Mr.) Macaulay wrote a terribly severe criticism.

He opens with a fair statement:

"At a time when the established church of Ireland is on her trial, it is not unfair that her assailants should be placed upon their trial too; most of all, if they have at one time been her sanguine defenders. But if not, the matter of the indictment against them, at any rate, that of their defence, should

be kept apart, as far as they are concerned, from the public controversy, that it may not darken or perplex the great issue."

Mr. Gladstone's pages on political consistency, and the changes of opinion which have taken place among the leading statesmen of our time, are instructive.

"In theory (he says) at least, and for other, I am myself a purist with respect to what touches the consistency of statesmen. Change of opinion in those to whose judgment the public looks more or less to assist its own, is an evil to the country, although a much smaller evil than their persistence in a course which they know to be wrong. It is not always to be blamed. But it is

always to be watched with vigilance; always to be challenged and put upon its trial. The question is one of so much interest that it may justify a few remarks.

"If it is the office of law and of institutions reflect to the wants and wishes of the country—and its wishes must even be a considerable element in its wants—then, as the nation passes from a stationary into a progressive period, it will justly require that the changes in its own condition and views should be represented in the professions and actions of its leading men; for they exist for its sake, not for theirs. It remains, indeed, their business, now and ever, to take honour and duty for their guides, and not the mere demand or purpose of the passing hour; but honour and duty themselves require their loyal servant to take account of the state of facts in which he is to work, and, while ever labouring to elevate the standard of opinion and action around him, to remember that his business is not to construct, with self-chosen materials, an Utopia or a Republic of Plato, but to conduct the affairs of a living and working community of men, who have self-government recognised as in the last resort the moving spring of their political life, and of the institutions which are its outward vesture."

Here is the modern statesman's difficulty:—

"It may be true that Sir Robert Peel showed this relative deficiency in foresight with reference to Roman Catholic emancipation, to reform, and to the corn law. It does not follow that many, who have escaped the reproach, could have stood the trial. For them the barometer was less unsteady, the future less exacting in its demands. But let us suppose that we could secure this enlargement of onward view, this faculty of measuring and ascertaining to-day the wants of a remote hereafter, in our statesmen; we should not even then be at the end of our difficulties. For the public mind is to a great degree unconscious of its own progression; and it would resent and repudiate, if offered to its immature judgment, the very policy which after a while it will gravely consider, and after another while enthusiastically embrace."

The following is the immediate point of Mr. Gladstone's chapter. He states sharply:—

"*Ille ego qui quondam*; I, the person who have now accepted a foremost share of the responsibility of endeavouring to put an end to the existence of the Irish church as an establishment, am also the person who of all men in official, perhaps in public life, did, until the year 1841, recommend, upon the highest and most imperious grounds, its resolute maintenance."

Mr. Gladstone here explains the distinctive principle of his book on Church and State:—



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

"The distinctive principle of the book (the pamphlet continues) was supposed to be, that the State had a conscience. But the controversy really lies not in the existence of a conscience in the State, so much as in the extent of its range. Few would deny the obligation of a State to follow the moral law. Every treaty, for example, proceeds upon it. The true issue was this: whether the State, in its best condition, has such a conscience as can take cognisance of religious truth and error, and, in particular, whether the state of the United Kingdom, at a period somewhat exceeding thirty years ago, was or was not so far in that condition as to be under an obligation to give an active and an exclusive support to the established religion of the country."

"The work attempted to survey the actual state of the relations between the State and the Church; to show from history the ground which had been defined for the national church at the reformation; and to inquire and determine whether the existing state of things was worth preserving and defending against encroachment from whatever quarter. This question it decided emphatically in the affirmative."

For Mr. Gladstone's explanation of his present relation to the Irish church establishment—a relation, he admits, in conflict with his opinions of 1838—we must refer the reader to his chapter of sixty-three pages.

"At no time of my life did I propound the maxim *'simpliciter'* that we were to maintain the establishment. I appeal to the few who may have examined my work otherwise than for the purpose of eulogising it passages which would tell in a quotation. I appeal to the famous article of Lord Macaulay, who says with truth:

"Mr. Gladstone's whole theory rests on this great fundamental proposition, that the propagation of religious truth is one of the principal ends of government. If Mr. Gladstone has not proved this proposition, his system vanishes at once."

With the following guiding paragraph to the main argument we conclude:

"My trumpet, however shrill and feeble, had at least rung out its note clearly. And my ground, right or wrong it matters not for its present purpose, was this; the church of Ireland must be maintained for the benefit of the whole people of Ireland, and must be maintained as the truth, or it cannot be maintained at all. Accordingly, my book contended that the principle of a grant to Maynooth, unless as a simply covenanted obligation, and that of the established church of Ireland could not stand together. While I was bound by the propositions of my work, I was not singly but doubly bound. I was bound to defend the Irish church as long as it could be defended on the ground of its truth. But when the day arrived on which that ground was definitely abandoned, on which a policy was to be adopted by the Imperial Parliament such as to destroy this plea for the Irish establishment, I was equally bound in such case to adopt no other. Scarcely had my work issued from the press when I became aware that there was no party, no section of a party, no individual person probably in the House of Commons, who was prepared to act upon it. I found myself the last man on the sinking ship."

COURT AND SOCIETY.

HER Majesty the Queen and the royal family, attended by their suite, will, it is understood, leave Windsor Castle for Osborne about the 15th. It is probable that their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia will accompany her Majesty to Osborne, the Queen intending to spend Christmas in the Isle of Wight, and to reside there till about the middle of February of next year. Her Majesty has, it is said, recovered from her indisposition.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian intend, it is understood, to honour the Earl and Countess Vane with a visit to Wynyard on an early day. It is stated that they will also pay a visit to Seaham Harbour on the 10th, and that, although there is no settled programme of the proceedings as yet, there will be a review of the local volunteers.

The Count and Countess de Paris have been the guests of M. and Madame Van de Weyer, at New Lodge, Winkfield near Windsor.

The Duke of Marlborough arrived at his residence in St. James's-square on Saturday, in order to attend the Cabinet Council.

The Earl and Countess Craven have arrived in town from their seat, Ashdown Park, Berkshire.

The Earl of Ellesmere returns to town next week. His marriage with Lady Katherine Phipps, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy, will take place on the 9th.

Mary Viscountess Combermere and Miss Chester have arrived from Paris at Nice for the winter.

Lord and Lady Salford have left Thomas's Hotel for their seat, Gunton Park, Norfolk.

Louisa Lady Ashburton has left Thomas's Hotel for Seaton, South Devon.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has entertained the following distinguished shooting party at Bradgate this week:—The Earl of Sefton, Lord Colville, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Newport, Lord Calthorpe, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Sir Charles Legard, General Hon. C. Forester, Mr. H. Chaplin, and Mr. H. Saville.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to Hawarden Castle.

The marriage of Viscount Andover and Miss Coventry was celebrated on Wednesday.

The marriage of Mr. Roger Ekyn, M.P. for Windsor, and Miss Mary Caroline Mostyn, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden, was solemnized on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to Batt's Hotel, Dover-street, and after breakfasting, the hon. member and his bride left town for their residence near Windsor.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The College of Physicians of Edinburgh have re-elected Dr. Alexander Wood as their representative in the General Medical Council.

THE DOGS UNMUZZLED.—The number of stray dogs in the streets of the metropolis having been greatly reduced, Sir Richard Mayne's edict directing the seizure of unmuzzled dogs at large in the London thoroughfares is withdrawn.

A GREAT FIRE has taken place in Dublin. The timber yards of Martin and Co., and the chemical works of Mr. White, were almost completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at about £20,000.

THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCRAS have wisely determined to give coals as a relief in kind as well as bread and meat to the out-door poor, and to make arrangements for this purpose with local coal dealers, who are to be paid weekly, and the cost of the coals deducted from the amount of relief now given in money.

THE AMERICAN YACHT SAPHRO.—This vessel, which so completely failed in her attempt to wrest the palm of victory from the English yachts in the race round the Isle of Wight, has just returned to New York, having made a good passage across the Atlantic. Her defeat is now ascribed to want of sufficient preparation; but it is said that she has not by any means abandoned the hope of rescuing the honours from her English competitors should they visit America next summer.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Jesse Greenwood, of the Woolsorters' Arms, Chapel-town, Halifax, died of hydrophobia.

This is the third case in Halifax within a few weeks. The deceased was bitten on the mouth by his dog about eight weeks ago. He applied caustic to the part at the time, and imagined he had got over the danger. On Wednesday, however, he began to bark like a dog, and to show other marked symptoms of the disease, of which he died in a horrid state. Deceased was about fifty years of age.

A MARBLE TABLET to the memory of the late William Hunter, M.D., has just been erected in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. It bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of William Hunter, M.D., F.R.S., celebrated as a physician and physiologist. Born at Killbride, in Lanarkshire, May 23, 1718."

CHANGE RINGING.—On Saturday last eight members of the St. James's Society ascended the tower of St. John's Waterlood, and rang a true peal of grandiose triples, comprising 4,040 changes, in 2 hours 49 minutes, being the quickest peal ever rung upon the bells. Performers—John Cox, treble; George Stockham, 2nd; Robert Rose, 3rd; William Coppage, 4th (first peal); William Baron, 5th Isaac Rogers, 6th George Barks, 7th; Henry Wall, tenor. The above peal was well rung, and was called by Mr. W. Baron.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Archbishop Manning made an appeal for this hospital on Sunday at the Roman Catholic Church in Ogle-street, Fitzroy-square. He said that that institution had now existed for more than a hundred years, and had been a source of comfort to a very large number of the population of London, especially of the poor. During the last year there had been over 2,000 indoor patients and more than 20,000 outdoor.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN SHAW, BART.—Sir John Shaw, of Kilmarnock, died at his town residence in Sussex-gardens, London. The venerable baronet, who was in his eighty-first year, was the nephew of Sir James Shaw, first baronet, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1805-9, and subsequently from 1831 to 1843, Chamberlain of the City of London. The first Baronet was created in 1809, but he obtained a second patent in 1813, with remainder to his nephew, the baronet just deceased, who in 1809 assumed the name of Shaw in lieu of his patronymic, Macfie. By his decease the baronetcy becomes extinct.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW.—The exhibition took place this week, the private view on Monday. The entries are unusually numerous in most of the divisions. Of cattle there are 173; sheep, 100; pigs, 47; roots, 174; corn, 42; poultry, 2,312; and pigeons, 445. These, with the additions of agricultural implements and machinery, and the well-furnished stalls of some of the principal seedsmen, will make up an exhibition of a most comprehensive character. The annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs also takes place next week in Curzon Hall, and promises to be, as usual, very attractive. The entries in the two divisions are 806, against 691 last year.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PASSENGER AND GUARD.—Steps have been already taken by the South Eastern Company to carry into effect the requirements of the act of last session to provide communication between passenger, guard, and driver. There are now four express trains fitted with the electrical communication designed by Mr. Walker, the electrician to the company. The carriages fitted with this apparatus are not permitted to work regularly in other trains, and at the end of each journey the electric couplings are taken off the carriages and carefully placed in boxes provided for them. Since the trains so fitted have been running there has not been a single instance of the communication having been used.

SALMON IN THE TRENT.—At the annual meeting of the Trent Fishery Board, held at the George Hotel, Nottingham, Mr. Worthington, one of the hon. secretaries, read the report, which stated that the weight of salmon taken during the season had been greater than before known by the oldest fisherman of the Trent, the average weight being about 15lbs. Many had been over 25lbs., several 30lbs., and one was reported to be 43lbs. This showed that the fish had been in the upper waters during the spawning season, a fact for which the proprietors of the lower waters and the public generally had reason to be thankful. Altogether the take of fish was estimated to be double that of the previous season.

DEMOLITIONS IN ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.—Most of the houses in the line extending from the eastern end of Newgate-street to the Bull and to the French Chapel opposite to the northern end of the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand have been closed, and the remainder will be closed in the course of a few days preparatory to demolition. The business of the General Post Office has increased so much during the last few years that it is found absolutely necessary to extend the accommodation, and upon the sites of the houses to be removed new buildings will at once be erected. In architectural arrangements they be similar to the present offices.

SUBSIDENCE OF LAND.—On Saturday morning a serious subsidence of ground took place at New Town, about two miles from Dudley, where the Earl of Dudley is working his bed of ten yard thick coal. The road at the spot indicated has sunk for some dozen yards to the extent of three or four feet, and considerable damage has been inflicted on the houses and nail shops adjacent. A large wall fell on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, and the noise arising from the inhabitants they got up and removed their household goods as quickly as possible. The place in question forms part of Lord Dudley's estate, and comes within the operation of the "Dudley Wood Enclosure Act." Two or three subsidences have taken place in the same locality within the last twelve months.

SOUTH LONDON WORKING CLASSES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1869.—On the evening of the 20th, a public meeting of exhibitors and others met at the the Lambeth Baths, under the presidency of the Rev. G. M. Murphy, to decide on the officers, committee, and rules for the guidance of the exhibition. Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., was unanimously chosen president. The opening day was fixed for the 1st of March. The maximum price was to be £10, the minimum £1. All exhibitors are to receive a certificate, and it was urged upon the committee that there should be a premium given for a design for a medal, the competitors to be working men residing within the southern postal district. The meeting, which was very hearty and unanimous, closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NEW STREET TO THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The whole of the houses in Queen-street and Badge-row have been removed for the new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion-house, and the beauties of the church of St. Mary Aldermay, which seems to have passed unnoticed when surrounded by buildings, as it has been for many years past, are attracting much attention. The church is in the pointed style of architecture, has a noble tower rising 100 feet from the church, and is considered to be one of Sir Christopher Wren's masterpieces. The inhabitants of the district have memorialised the Board of Works, in order to secure a space on either side of the church being kept open, and also a small space in front, but as the ground in the neighbourhood is extremely valuable it is at present doubtful what will be the result of their application.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—It is stated that by his will the Marquis of Hastings left all his colliery property, his house in Grosvenor-square, Craven-lodge, at Melton Mowbray, and all his plate, jewellery, and furniture of every description to be converted into money, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of the marchioness for her life; but in case she should marry again then to be divided between the children of his sister, Lady Marsham. The Earl, we understand, is likely to be disposed of by private contract. The remainder of his horses shortly go to the hammer at Tattersall's. The settlement of the marchioness, which amounts to £2,000 per annum, is secured on the Rowallan estate. The personal property is sworn under £90,000. The will bears date June 17, 1868.

THE SCHEME FOR TUNNELLING THE MERSEY.—At a meeting of the Mersey Dock Board, a communication was read from Messrs. Lane, Banner, Gill, and Co., announcing that the bill for the proposed tunnel beneath the Mersey from Birkenhead to Bootle would not be proposed next session. It was also stated that the interview between Sir Charles Fox and the board, with respect to the rival scheme of tunnelling beneath the Mersey from Rock Ferry to Liverpool, had ended without any definite result. Sir Charles's company wanted the board to guarantee the cost of a headway on the Liverpool side of the river, but the board declined to interfere. A letter from Mr. J. Simpson, proposing a scheme for an iron railway tube to cross the bed of the Mersey, has been referred by the board to one of the committees, but it is not likely to be seriously entertained.

PRESENTATION TO THE LATE M.P. FOR AYRSHIRE.—Sir James Fergusson, Bart., late M.P. for Ayrshire, and recently appointed Governor of South Australia, received a presentation from his friends and former constituents. The meeting took place at the Court House at Ayr, the chair being occupied by Mr. James Baird, of Cambusdoon, in the absence of the Marquis of Ailsa. The testimonial, which is to cost £1,518, consists of a very handsome centre-piece in the Italian style, two sun-light candelabras, and eight minor pieces. Sir James Fergusson, in the course of his address in acknowledgment of the testimonial, said he was glad to know that the subscription list had been joined in by men of all parties and opinions, and also poor men, cottars and labourers—men whose names would not have appeared there but that he had been so happy as to secure their regard, which he valued as highly as that of the Duke who headed the list.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The Corporation of Dublin has held a special meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of presenting a petition to Parliament praying for an address to her Majesty to remit the sentences on the Irish political prisoners. A resolution to that effect was moved by Mr. Devitt, who observed that the prisoners had already sufficiently suffered, and, if they were now allowed to return to their families, would, under the altered circumstances, which it was to be hoped would soon be seen in Ireland, live in the future as peaceful and loyal inhabitants of the country. The Hon. M. Vereker suggested a form of petition, in which the Fenian movement was spoken of as "a hateful and baneful conspiracy, fomented in this country for selfish purposes by foreign emissaries." This was strongly objected to by Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Devitt, and Mr. Butler, who defended the Fenians from the imputation of selfishness. Mr. Devitt's original resolution was adopted, and a sub-committee appointed to prepare the address.

DEVONSHIRE.—WESTERN SUPERSTITION.—The child of a Devonshire labourer died from scalds caused by its turning over a saucepan. At the inquest the following strange evidence was given by Ann Manley, a witness: "I am the wife of James Manley, labourer. I met Sarah Sheppard about nine o'clock on Thursday coming on the road with the child in her arms, wrapped in the tail of her frock. She said her child was scalded; then I charmed it as I charmed it before, when a stone hopped out of the fire last Honiton fair and scalded its eye. I charmed it in the road. I charmed it by saying to myself, 'There was two angels come from the north, one of them bring fire, and the other frost, in frost, out fire, &c.' I repeat this three times; this is good for a scald. I can't say it's good for anything else. Old John Sparway told me this charm many years ago. A man may tell a woman the charm or a woman may tell a man, but if a woman tells a woman or a man a man I consider it won't do any good at all."

DEATH OF AN EX-M.P.—Colonel Fergusson, who has for some years past been in delicate health, expired on Friday morning at Raith House, near Kirkcaldy. He was born on the 20th of August, 1802, and was consequently in the 67th year of his age. In 1820 he entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Regiment. He was shortly afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy in the 52nd. In 1827 he was sent to Malta with Government despatches, and remained there till 1830, when he succeeded to the colonelcy of the 92nd Highlanders. On his retirement from the army, in which he had on several occasions distinguished himself, Colonel Fergusson returned to Raith, and afterwards became the member of Parliament for the Kirkcaldy District of Burghs, which he represented for a long series of years, twice contesting the seat successfully.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—There is to become change in reference to the canopies which have become vacant in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Dr. Leighton, warden of All Souls' College, takes the canonry in Westminster Abbey which becomes vacant by the death of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.; and the Rev. George Protheroe, rector of Whippingham, will take that which becomes vacant by the performance of Dr. Wordsworth, Archdeacon of Westminster, to the bishopric of Lincoln, instead of as before arranged, that in St. Paul's Cathedral vacant by the preferment of Mr. Champneys to the deanery of Lichfield. The Rev. Robert Gregory, incumbent of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, takes the canonry at St. Paul's. The new canon will, in all probability, in due time, take the vicarage of St. Pancras, which Dean Champneys must, under the Act of Parliament, resign within six months.

CITY WARD CHANGES.—In the Ward of Cheap the retirement of Mr. S. Gibbons has occasioned the presenting of requisitions to Mr. James Wheeler, of the Poultry, and Mr. Elias Davis, of Cheapside, and both gentlemen having consented to stand a contest may be expected. Mr. J. S. Gower has issued an address, announcing his retirement from the representation of the Ward of Cripplegate, and Mr. Joseph Hudson and Mr. Stillwell have both been invited to offer their services to the ratepayers, and have consented. We understand that in consequence of advanced age and infirmity, it is the intention of Mr. Deputy Oubard to retire from the representation of the Ward of Farringdon Without at the close of the present municipal year. Mr. Deputy Oubard is now the father of the Court of Common Council, having represented the Ward for a period of forty-one years, during the whole of which time he has been one of the most constant attendants. Mr. W. J. Scott has announced himself as a candidate for the vacancy which will thus be created.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL FOR WESTMINSTER.—A pastoral letter from Archbishop Manning was read on Sunday in the Roman Catholic churches of London respecting the proposed cathedral intended as a memorial of Cardinal Wiseman. In the letter it was pointed out that although a commencement of the collection was made soon after the cardinal's death, it was felt that the necessities of the diocese, especially with regard to the education of poor children, were so great that all matters not of urgency must be postponed for a time. Accordingly, the effort to promote education was first followed up. The collection, however, for the cathedral was not forgotten, but went on at home and abroad, and a considerable sum had been subscribed. A site in Carlisle-place, Westminster, had been secured, and a large amount of the purchase-money paid over. Respecting the church, the archbishop further stated that it must be the work of a very long time, but that he hoped soon to commence, so as to make the buildings which ought to be about it subservient to the work of the diocese. One of those buildings would be a house for the residence of the diocesan. These buildings would be executed by Mr. Gilbert Blount, and the designs for the cathedral were entrusted to Mr. Clutton. To the ability of each of these architects the letter bore marked testimony. The pastoral stated that the collection for the cathedral would not be allowed to interfere with the other works of the diocese.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

SEÑOR SAGOSTA has issued a decree in which, after announcing that the governors of several provinces have represented to the Government the impossibility of concluding the preliminary electoral arrangements before the 1st proximo, he orders that the elections for the municipalities, which were fixed for the 1st of December, be deferred till the 18th of that month, in order to obtain the largest possible application of the principle of universal suffrage. The new municipalities will meet on the 1st January.

A decree has also been issued by Admiral Topete abolishing the old grades of brigadiers-general of the navy, and substituting those of rear-admiral, vice-admiral, and admiral.

SEÑOR SAGOSTA has issued several decrees, creating, suppressing and rearranging various municipal districts, and ordering the municipalities to revise the volunteer and civic militia lists.

GRAND DEMONSTRATIONS AT MADRID.

Two grand demonstrations have taken place at Barcelona, one in favour of a constitutional monarchy, and the other having a republican tendency. About 25,000 joined the former and 9,000 the latter. When the two processions met each other on the road they shouted "Long live liberty," and "Long live fraternity." The Republicans declared that they would regard every one as a traitor to the country who should cause disturbances, and expressed their intention of respecting the future decision of the Constituent Cortes relative to the final form of government. The admirable order and the whole attitude of the manifestation have made a most favourable impression.

SPANISH FACTS AND RUMOURS.

It is reported that arms and stores for the Cuban insurgents have been landed at Sortella, and that 3,000 men are preparing to leave New Orleans to join the insurrection. No official information of the projected expedition, however, has been received at Washington. Nearly 7,000 Cuban filibusters are said to have been enrolled at New Orleans. A New York paper states that Puerto Principe was in open revolt, and General Lersundi had ordered five war vessels to proceed there. A large number of prisoners are confined at Arecibo, in Puerto Rico, under charge of treason and rebellion. It is believed that many will be tried by court-martial and shot.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has signed, with the representative of M.M. de Rothschild, the contract for a loan of 400 millions of reals. Large numbers of bonds of the public debt have been sent in for conversion.

An inconsiderable band of Carlists is reported to have made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Burgos.

General Espartero has addressed a letter to the civil Governor of Salamanca, in which he says he has never entertained any personal ambition. He insists upon the necessity of supporting the Government, in order to facilitate the speedy meeting of the Cortes to enact new fundamental laws.

It is rumoured that the monopoly of exchange and commercial brokers will be abolished.

It is reported from Malaga that manifestations in favour of a monarchical form of government, and others in favour of a republic, are being prepared to take place in a few days.

The Government, in view of the results obtained by the loan in Spain, is able to meet all its engagements, and does not intend opening subscriptions at present in any foreign country. It is confirmed beyond a doubt that the half-yearly payment of the public debts is provided for.

The reorganisation of the National Guard is proceeding very satisfactorily.

A large majority of the inhabitants of Barcelona have, through the medium of the political clubs, pronounced in favour of a federal republic, and against the coalition of the unionists and progressists with the democratic faction.

The Spanish elections will be fixed for the 15th of next month, and the Constituent Cortes will meet on the 15th of January.

The Republicans who took part in the demonstration assembled in the square of the Second of May, and proceeded thence to Armeria-square. On arriving in front of the Royal Palace, Señor Castelar said: "Let us swear that no King shall ever again enter this palace!" The procession subsequently returned to the square from whence it started, and Señores Orense, Castelar, and two others addressed the crowd, amid shouts of "Long live the Republic!" The assemblage then dispersed.

It is announced that another Republican demonstration will be held on the 13th, in which deputations from the provinces will take part.

A disturbance took place in Valladolid on Sunday between two bodies of Republicans and Monarchists holding demonstrations. The Monarchists were dispersed, and the Republicans obtained possession of their banner. It is a pity it should come to this. The ill-temper of the Republicans is probably to be attributed to the fact that they suspect the Monarchists have sent the crown of their country begging throughout Europe, and giving every princeling a chance of refusing it in advance. The rumour now is that Olozaga's object in going to Paris is to see whether Isabella's son will do for the vacant throne—a project which the Emperor Napoleon is understood to consider the best Spain could entertain.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART.

"Bible Animal." By Rev. G. Wood, A.M., F.L.S., London, Longman, Green, and Co.

This admirable serial we have already noticed as each number is presented to us. The present is captivatingly written, and most pleasantly illustrated. The object of the rev. author is to make his readers well acquainted with the birds, beasts, fishes, and other animals of which mention is made in the Scriptures, and he accomplishes the task like "a workman who needeth not to be ashamed." The present number gives an account of the vulture, eagle, falcon, hawk, night hawk, owl, swallow, etc., and will repay perusal.

"Another Batch of Almanacks."

The Band of Hope Almanack, 1869. The British Workman Almanack, 1869. The Animals Friend Almanack, 1869. Everyone's Almanack, 1869. London: S. W. Partridge and Co., Paternoster-row.

These beautifully illustrated and excellently printed almanacks are published under the sanction of the Band of Hope Union. The three first named are sheet almanacks, each being an excellent specimen of what can be accomplished by artistic drawing, engraved with skill, and printed in the best manner. All the publications with which the Band of Hope Union is connected may be considered, as regards the illustrations, real works of art. The drawing and engraving are accomplished by the first artists, and, we may say, that nothing better in wood engraving is to be found in any publication issued, either now or at any other period. "Everyone's Almanack" is in a pamphlet form, consisting of sixteen pages. Each month of the calendar occupies, with other useful matters, a page at the head of which is a well executed illustration. The remaining space is filled with useful information on various subjects, and there is a thread of moral and religious instruction running through every page. Although these almanacks are very gems of production, the price of each is only a penny.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The opening meeting of the session has been held, and the chairman, the Rev. Canon Rock, made some general observations, especially in reference to the success of the meeting at Lancaster, and announced that the next year's Congress would be held at Bury St. Edmunds. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell read a paper "On the Painted Glass in Fairford Church, Gloucester, and its claim to be considered the work of Albert Durer."

THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In a brief note addressed to the President of the Royal Society, Professor Nordenskiöld, writing from Kobbé Bay, September 16, communicates a few particulars of the Swedish Arctic Expedition. The highest latitude which the party were able to navigate their steamer was 81 deg. 9 min. where ice stopped them. This was the end of August; but a week later the sea was clear, and from one of the highest peaks of Parry Island "traces only of ice further northward" could be seen. The exploring steamer, after taking in the coal sent out for her use to Kobbé Bay, made again for the north, whether to pass a winter in the ice or not is at present uncertain. Meanwhile, the coal-ship returns to Sweden, bringing five of the exploring party, "with the rich geological, zoological, and botanical collections," made during the first part of the voyage. It is probable, therefore, that in a few weeks we shall get full particulars of all that our enterprising rivals have discovered and acquired since they crossed the Arctic Circle in July last.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Female School of Art took place at the University College. Mr. Layard, M.P., presided. Mr. Stewart Poole read the report, which stated that forty-eight students presented themselves for examination at the local second grade examination in March last, and forty-four passed in one or more subjects, and fourteen students obtained third grade prizes. The Queen's gold medal was awarded to Miss Sarah McGregor, for designs in lace and china decorations. The Queen has been pleased to promise £10 annually to assist in founding two scholarships, on condition that a sufficient fund could be obtained. The total receipts for 1868 amounted to £1,007. The chairman having presented the prizes to the successful students, consisting of certificates, books, &c., congratulated them upon the proficiency they had displayed.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The sculptures from Heliocarnus which were on their arrival deposited in temporary sheds erected for their reception outside the British Museum, are at length in course of being removed to the interior, and disposed of in the Egyptian, Elgin, and Roman galleries. The shed at the eastern side of the building, having been emptied of its valuable contents, has been demolished, and the remaining objectionable erections, as soon as they have yielded up their treasures, will also be cleared away. In the Roman gallery an additional shell for a number of ancient busts is in process of construction, and the walls coloured to a higher shade of red, adapted to give effect to the marbles. A statue of Hadrian, from Cyrene, of great antiquity, is also placed in this gallery. Some very interesting statues from the recently acquired Farnese collection have been arranged in the Egyptian saloon—the bassi relievi and detached friezes, together with a figure of Mercury, and the unique ancient copy of the famous Diademenos, are now exhibited for public inspection in the different sculpture galleries.

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY ON MINES.—That much of the labour now done by hand in connection with surface mine works could be better and more cheaply performed by hand machinery is acknowledged by many, and the cheap and compact sawing-machine manufactured by Messrs Barrows and Stewart, of Banbury, Oxon, is one of those calculated to prove extremely useful at a mine: it will cut planks and battens into boards at a speed of from 15 to 60 ft. per minute, about three horse power being ample to drive it. Messrs Barrows and Stewart have for a considerable time past had their attention drawn to the gradually increasing demand for portable steam-engines, steam-pumps, mortar mills, saw benches, together with other numerous classes of machinery now universally admitted as indispensable for the expeditious execution of contracts of almost every description; and the demand made upon them for their especially manufactured engines and machines has led them especially to study this class of machinery; and the demand on the Continent and in the colonies for first-class machinery has induced them to devote more than ordinary care to that class of machines which their long experience in this branch has taught them to be most adapted to the requirements of the foreign trade.

THE PREMIER AS AN AUTHOR.—The mists which shroud the early years of Mr. Disraeli break suddenly away. Encircled with great notoriety, the author of "Vivian Grey" bounds upon the stage. Mr. Disraeli, writing in 1853, pronounces "Vivian Grey" a mere literary lusus, and declares that were it in his power, he would consign it to oblivion. He takes the pains, at the same time, to tone down some of its most highly-coloured descriptions, and he spares the sensibilities of his aristocratic readers by omitting mention of the circumstance that the Marquis of Carabas was on one occasion "terribly drunk." There is a hint, also, in "Contarini Fleming," a book of which Mr. Disraeli is still deliberately proud, which we venture to apply to this subject, and which conveys to us a strong impression that he has a weakness for his first performance. Contarini publishes in early youth a book called "Manstein." At a subsequent period, when Contarini's mind has developed itself, one of his particular friends, an eminent artist, refers to "Manstein!" "Oh," exclaims Contarini, "mention not the name. Infamous, unadulterated trash!" "Ah," replies the other, "exactly as I thought of my first picture, which, after all, has a freshness and freedom I have never excelled." "Vivian Grey" is Mr. Disraeli's "Manstein," and we are much mistaken if he has not a lurking admiration for its "freshness and its freedom." There is no reason why youthful work should be either disclaimed or despised. The question is, whether it is genuinely youthful; and if this question can be answered in the affirmative, the more youthful it is the better. April need not blush because it is not October, and even among critics those are specially imbecile who croak out frigid objections to the glow and the bloom which render the books of young men of genius so waywardly and witchingly charming. The serious thing in Mr. Disraeli's first book is its lack of natural and healthful juvenility. In opinion, in feeling, in worldly wisdom, it is strangely old. Extravagant, sure enough, it is; but its extravagance is not the extravagance of boyish love or of tragic and misguided heroism, as in Schiller's "Robbers;" it is the worst extravagance of the Minerva press—the extravagance of hate, of treachery, of revenge the extravagance of an impassioned and terrible scorn for humanity. This boy-author makes his hero speak as follows: "To rule men, we must be men; to prove that we are strong, we must be weak; to prove that we are giants, we must be dwarfs, even as the Eastern genie was hid in a charmed bottle. Our wisdom must be concealed under folly, and our constancy under caprice. . . . In the same spirit I would explain Jove's terrestrial visitings. For, to govern man, even the god appeared to feel as a man; and sometimes as a beast, was apparently influenced by their vilest passions. Mankind, then, is my great game." The writer of this has not much to learn from Swift. Scarce twenty, he is master of that black philosophy which is the penal accomplishment of godless heartless age. Where, some eight years after the publication of "Vivian Grey," we find Mr. Disraeli, in his speech to the electors of High Wycombe, remarking that "the people have their passions, and it is even the duty of public men occasionally to adopt sentiments with which they don't sympathise, because the people must have leaders," we cannot help being startled by the coincidence between the two passages. It is not the juvenility which has to be apologised for in that remark about Jove.—*Saint Paul's, edited by Anthony Trollope, for October.*

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RETROSPECT OF THE CROYDON MEETING.

(From the Weekly Times.)

THE gathering at Croydon formed an exceedingly pleasant meeting, as the elements were most favourably inclined for out-door sport. The attendance of metropolitan turfites being large, the management must have derived a fair remuneration for the great expense they have incurred in rendering the meeting worthy of the extensive patronage it enjoys, the influx of visitors being pronounced considerably in excess of the attendance of the previous autumn gathering; whilst the array of quadrupeds in the neighbourhood greatly surpassed expectation; and, as the course was in admirable condition, the several events decided produced good fields. The "c'rract card" on the opening day enumerated five races, with a match for discussion. No vast amount of discrimination was required to be exercised by the talent to enable them to arrive at the conclusion that Norrington would score the opening fray, which proved a great certainty for him, as he landed the odds of 5 to 2 betted against him very easily. The succeeding event—the Steeplechase Sweepstakes—was booked an equally good thing for Meerchaum; and, but for his falling, would doubtless have won, although the winner, The Dandy, is a remarkably good looking horse, and was bought by the astute Captain Macchell, who, if I mistake not, has got an excellent bargain, as I am given to understand the horse was not half-prepared, having been in work only some six weeks, and his owner, not dreaming of his winning, did not back him for a shilling. The feature of the day was the Grand National Handicap Hurdle Race, which produced a field of first-class horses, including Pearl Diver, Brick, and The Nun, and was won by the first-named carrying the steadier of 12st 7lb. It is true the horse was in splendid condition; but it hardly seemed possible that he would concede 25lb to Brick, and so the Cheltenham stable thought, as they backed their horse for a considerable sum, thinking that if he won he would incur a 3lb. penalty only for the great race of the morrow, at the same time feeling certain of landing the double event. Mr. Bravley's horse, however, won with a good 7lb in hand. Of course The Nun was only out for an airing—the object being to send her back in the betting for the steeple chase on the following day. This ruse, however, did not succeed, as the fact of her not trying was so palpable, while her splendid condition and beautiful style of jumping so pleased the lookers on, that they were determined not to be stalled off, and in the evening she was backed at the several Clubs for all the money there was to be laid against her. Wild Briar made no mistake at her new game, and her trainer thought she would win, but I think she is as great a jade at hurdle-racing as she was on the flat; while the good-looking Sultan will never make a jumper, as he detests the business. The Match—weight for inches—between Mr. T. V. Morgan's horse Globule and Mr. Maitland's bay pony was, as might be expected, a mere canter for Globule, as he measured but 14 hands 3 in. which made his weight to carry only 10st 2½lb; while his opponent measured 14 hands ½ in., his impost being 8st 7lb. Globule looked in beautiful condition, and bound del along like a cricket ball, and won in a walk. The day's sport was wound up by the race for the Hunters' Stakes, for which Orbelo was made a very hot favourite at 5 to 4 on him, but the pot boiled over, and he was easily defeated by No Go, who won in a canter by a couple of lengths. As five races and two matches had to be decided on Wednesday, the same early hour, half-past twelve, was requisite for commencing the business of the day, and the success of the outsider, Vision, in the opening race, was anything but a favourable omen for backers, who certainly had the worst of it, on the close of the day's racing. The Hurdle Race Handicap Plate produced the largest field of the meeting, notwithstanding which, before the flag fell, Lord Burghersh became a rattling favourite, and the correctness of his owner's judgment in backing him was fully verified, as the race was never once in doubt. The Grand Metropolitan Steeple Chase produced quite as large a field as might be expected, considering the acceptance numbered but fifteen. The Nun and Brick had the largest amount of support awarded them, while Steamboat's starting price was 6 to 1, and this in face of 4 to 1 having previously been taken about him. Meanwood had any quantity of friends, and certainly the old horse looked in tip-top trim, while his trainer was very confident of his rendering a good account of himself, but in the company he had to meet the old horse was outclassed. The Nun was trained to perfection, and a more beautiful blood-like mare is seldom to be seen; Brick had a strong party behind him, notwithstanding his defeat by Pearl Diver on the previous day, and it was that running, I believe, that made the stable think so highly of his chance; now, if this be true, what are we to think of Pearl Diver's pretensions? why, that he is the best steeple chase horse of the day. The appearance of Steamboat few good judges liked, while the Nun looked like carrying him, but why the stable should have disputed her jockey to make the running, in the face of carrying the top weight, I cannot quite understand, if it had been a big country to get over, such tactics might have been advisable, as the one mare of the grandest fencers ever witnessed, while it is very doubtful if Steamboat would have got over anything like formidable jumps, as he blundered over all his fences in such a slovenly manner, that had the obstacles been severe, down he must have come. After going the first time round it was evident that, if Lord Coventry's horse stood up, he must win, as he was pulling his jockey out of the saddle, while Brick, although going well within himself, was lying almost last, a position which he maintained until within a quarter of a mile of the winning post, when Holman set his horse going as though he had but fifty yards to run. I have no wish to find fault with such judgment, still I cannot help thinking that had he gradually taken his position earlier in the race (which he could have done) by the side of Steamboat, it is just possible that the judge's decision might have been reversed. The Nun, who came in third, seemed to have been ridden to a standstill, as the pace was a cracker from beginning to end, and I shall always maintain, as a rule, that horses who, in a long race, have to make the running, must have considerably the worst of such tactics.

LONDON ATHLETIC MEETING.—On Saturday the athletes of the metropolitan and other clubs, assembled in strong force at the Beaufort House grounds, Fulham, to contend in various races for prizes given by the London club. There was a numerous assemblage, the Earl of Jersey being the president, and Mr. Houseman the starter. A handicap race of 140 yards was decided, after five heats, in favour of James Burke (3½ yards start) by nearly two yards; C. Scull (7 yards start) second; and C. Mead (4½ yards start) third, each winning a prize—time, 15 secs. For the open half-mile handicap race the prizes were cups—first, 12 guineas; second, 5 guineas; and third, 2 guineas. Thirty-one entered, and they were divided into four heats, the first and second in each to run in the final. After much spirited competition in the preliminary heats, the Hon. A. L. Pelham (65 yards start) won the first prize by half a dozen yards, and W. M. Chinnery (at scratch) the second; and H. C. Riches (13 yards start) and J. Scott (25 yards start) ran a dead heat for third prize—time, 2 min. 31 secs. The walking handicap race of two miles brought 15 of the 18 entered to their respective stations. The following is the order of their arrival: T. Griffith, of the Middlesex Athletic Club (20 secs. start), first, by several yards; W. Rye, of the London Club (at scratch), second; and J. F. Gordon, of the Argonaut Rowing Club, third. The winner completed the distance in 14 min. 20 secs. The prizes are to be presented at the dinner at Willis's Rooms, on December 17.

WHITE HAYES, HAMPSHIRE.

ONE of the engravings given on the present page is White Hayes, Hampshire, the birthplace of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, who was born here on Nov. 21st, 1790. The house is situate on the skirts of the hamlet of Burton, about two miles from Christ-church.

THE CITADEL OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC is ranked as the most important city of Lower Canada, and, as will be seen from our illustration, its situation is a most commanding one. It stands beside the left, or north-western bank of the St. Lawrence, upon a triangular piece of land, which is formed by the junction of the river St. Charles with the greater stream. On an undulating slope, rising gradually from the St. Charles, lie the suburbs of St. Roch and St. Val-dire; St. John's spreads up the shoulder of the height, along the land-face of the defence; St. Louis is the continuation; hence to the river St. Lawrence is open ground. On the river side, a hundred yards of perpendicular rock forbid the foot of man; another is fenced off from the town by a massive fortification and broad glacis; the third side of the grim triangle looks out on the plains of Abraham, where the gallant Wolfe met his death. A monument on the heights commemorate the fall of the hero, and of Montcalm, also the victory gained by the former in 1759.



WHITE HAYES, HAMPSHIRE—THE BIRTH-PLACE OF THE LATE LORD LYONS.

HORRIBLE SERIES OF POISONINGS IN SWITZERLAND.

A STRANGE and horrible series of crimes is reported from Switzerland. A young woman, acting professionally as nurse, is accused of having poisoned from time to time nine patients who had been committed to her care. What renders the matter more remarkable is that there seems to be a total absence of motive for the crimes. In no case has she robbed her victims, nor has she inherited property from any of them. Moreover, she is said to be of a respectable family, and to be possessed of some independent means. She is about thirty-five years of age, and spent some time in a training school for nurses at Lausanne. She was for some time afterwards sojourning at Vevey, in an establishment presided over by an eminent oculist, to whom she complained that one of her eyes was powerless. He was unable to discover any cause of this partial blindness, and at length satisfied himself by an experiment that she had been deceiving him. Some persons conjecture that this malady was feigned for the purpose of obtaining possession of belladonna and atropia, two poisons which are employed for the eyes. On settling at Geneva as nurse she speedily acquired the reputation of possessing a good deal of medical skill. She was most attentive to the sick over whose couches she watched, and

treated them with much tenderness. She was called to an establishment for sick and infirm persons, and it was not long before the mistress of the house and her daughter died of a disorder to which the physicians were unable to give a name. A French artist residing at Geneva next called her in, but though he was speedily seized with nervous agitation, he fortunately wearied of her obtrusive attentions and dismissed her. He recovered soon after her leaving him. In the next house into which she was called two persons soon died, and a third, having taken a cup of tea from her, the nurse remarked to a servant, "That lady has the same complaint as your mistress had; she will die." This lady was speedily seized with an illness which her medical attendant declared to be the result of poisoning by belladonna. The nurse, on being interrogated respecting the drink, burst into tears, and denied all knowledge of it. Although she was not yet suspected, she thought proper to disappear for a time, and went, it is said, to the Canton de Vaud. Some time afterwards, however, the artist above alluded to, who had had his suspicions at first, met her on a public road and discovered her dwelling. He also found that she had recently committed a fresh crime, and he had her arrested. Her trial will commence on the 23rd inst., and public feeling in Geneva is roused almost to madness against her.

or nine persons, but an aged man was so overcome with smoke that he was obliged to carry him down into the street. The flames could not be extinguished until they had passed through the building and destroyed a part of the roof. The loss will fall on the Sun Fire Office.

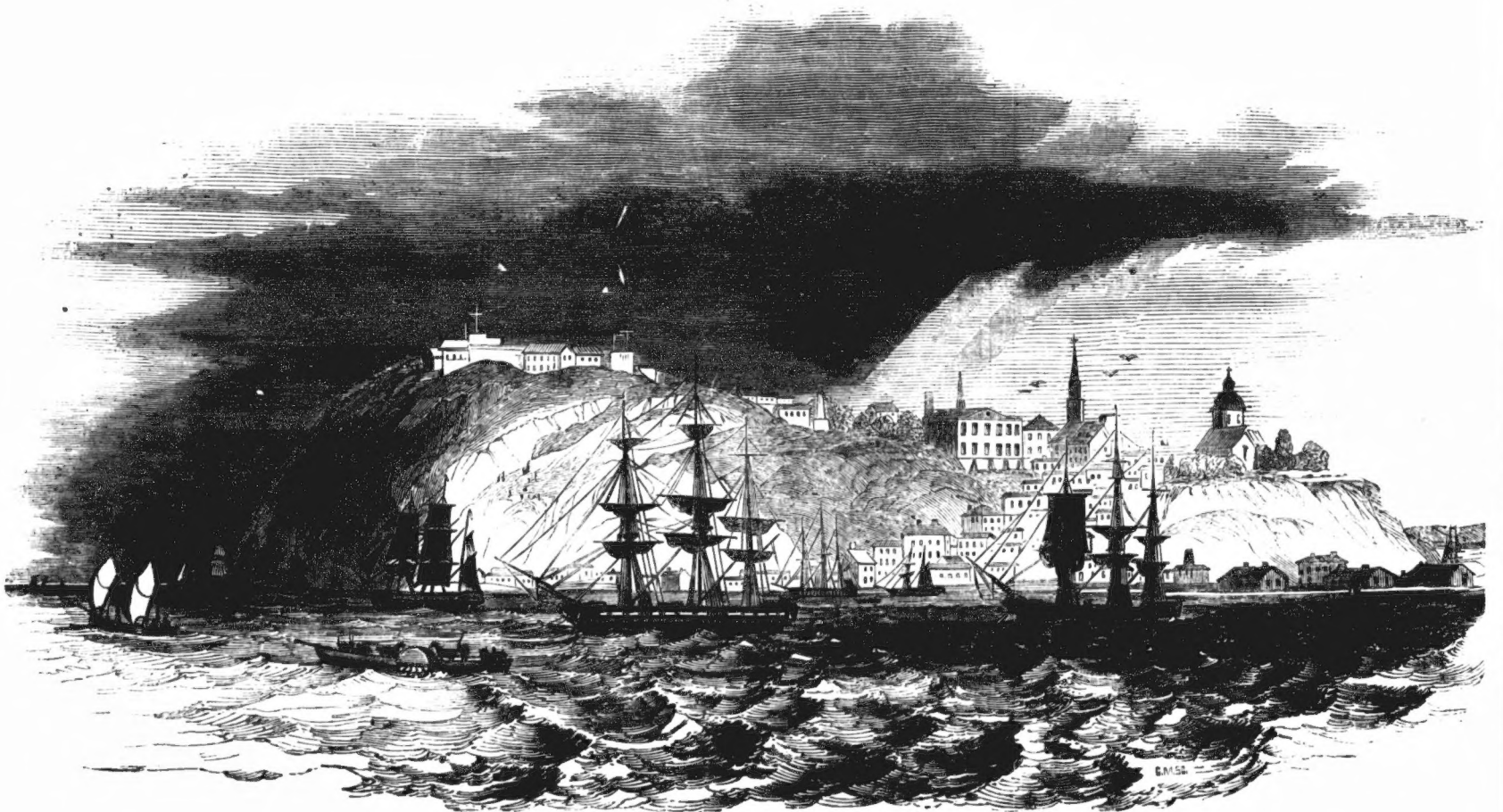
THE "MANCHESTER MARTYRS."—Some persons, chiefly young men, proceeded to the public cemetery at Glasnevin, near Dublin, notwithstanding heavy showers of rain, to celebrate the first anniversary of the execution at Manchester of the Fenians Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. They placed a small stone across, in memory of the "martyrs," which was hung with green leaves and blue and green ribbons, and bore engraved upon it the following inscription:—"The Manchester martyrs. R. I. P." Those who attended the ceremony were few in number. They wore pieces of crape and green ribbon. The occurrence attracted very little public attention.—At Drogheda a demonstration of a Fenian character took place at the funeral of the man who was shot during the riot on Friday. The procession was exceedingly large, and was conducted with military precision. Nearly all present were wearing green shawls and ribbons with crape.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

MESSRS. GRIEVE.—An extensive fire occurred in the range of premises occupied principally by Messrs. Grieve, artists and scene painters to most of the Metropolitan theatres, situate in Charles-street, Drury-lane. The building was a hundred feet deep, about fifty feet wide, and three floors high, and ran as far back as the houses in the Coal-yard which adjoins the Alms-houses of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. The lower part of the premises were used as stables, and at the time of the disaster several horses were therein, and the upper floors were used as carpenters' shops, painting rooms, varnish stores, &c. It is unfortunate that numbers of scenes for the Christmas pantomimes which were being prepared have been destroyed. The whole of the premises and their contents may be said to be totally destroyed; and two horses were burnt to death. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

KING'S-CROSS.—A fire attended with great loss of property, took place in the Mitre beer and refreshment house, the property of Mr. Leach, situate No. 248, Pentonville-hill.

RED LION-SQUARE.—Another fire took place in a large house, belonging to Mr. Fenners, furniture dealer, Drake-street, Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square. When the alarm was given some four or five females were in the upper floors, and Conductor Bacon succeeded in leading down the stairs eight



THE CITADEL OF QUEBEC.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT ARLEY MINE, HINDLEY.

This explosion was one of the most terrible that has ever visited the district. It was in 1853 that fifty-eight lives were lost at the works of the Ince Hall Coal and Cannell Company, and in the following year eighty-seven poor fellows were suddenly ushered into eternity; and now to those and to the long list of minor explosions which have since been recorded has to be added the present catastrophe, which already rivals, and bids fair to cast into the shade, the first-mentioned in the ghastly simplicity of its details and in the length of the list of killed and wounded. Like the Ince Hall calamities, too, the present accident has occurred in that well-known seam, the Arley, noted for its "gaseous" character, and, as far as can be at present ascertained, the disaster appears to have occurred in spite of all the precautions which are taken by a first-class management.

About 250 men are employed, and hitherto, notwithstanding the fiery nature of the seam, no explosion involving loss of life has occurred. There are few, if any, old workings to embarrass the engineers; all at present is straight work, and the seam heretofore has not given off any excessive amount of gas.

On the current of air which is sent down the shaft for ventilation reaching the pit eye it is separated into two streams, one of which proceeds in an easterly and the other in a westerly direction. On the west side over 150 persons were employed, on the east there were about 70. It was, as has been stated, about half-past eight that a cloud of dust and a slight report in the winding-shaft told those on the pit bank that an explosion had occurred. The bankman rushed away at once for the manager, Mr. Southworth, while the underlooker, Ellis Drinnan, jumping upon a cargo of full tubs

fireman who was killed in the explosion, died on Friday afternoon. His mother has nine other children remaining. The calamity has deprived twenty women of their husbands, and between fifty and sixty children of their fathers. We are informed that a meeting of the Company which owns the mine was held on Friday, and that the sum of £250 was voted to be applied at once in mitigation of the distress which must arise amongst the families of the bereaved. On Friday the preparations for burying the dead were actively proceeded with. Coffins were made in the carpenter's shop attached to the colliery, and the whole of the bodies will be ready for interment on Sunday morning.

THE LATE BARON JAMES ROTHSCHILD.

THE death of Baron James Rothschild is an event of considerable importance in the commercial and moneyed world. A Paris correspondent gives some interesting particulars respecting him. He was known among us, he writes, as a man who occupied every day of his life in business; he was never away from the bank. That round grey head, and those large round eyes, were familiar to every Parisian who had anything to do with commerce, and scarcely a foreigner of any mark passed through Paris for many years past without seeing Baron James de Rothschild. He was particularly known to the aristocracy of England, and on very intimate terms with many of them. Baron Rothschild was known among us, too, for his many charitable acts, and as a purchaser of pictures and every description of antiquities. His life was scarcely a happy one, unless the absorbing love of money can compensate for every other pleasure. Up to a very late date he began his day

THE DIVORCE COURT.

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES.

COPPIN V. COPPIN AND GOUGH.—Sir J. P. Wilde said there was no doubt from the evidence as to the adultery of the wife, and on that point there could be no question. As to the charges of cruelty and adultery made by the wife against the petitioner, if the Court believed the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the respondent there was no question but that both charges had been proved. It was difficult to disbelieve such positive evidence, and as the petitioner, according to the present state of the law, could not be called to explain it, he felt bound to hold that the charges of cruelty and adultery had been made out, and dismissed the petition.—Petition dismissed accordingly.

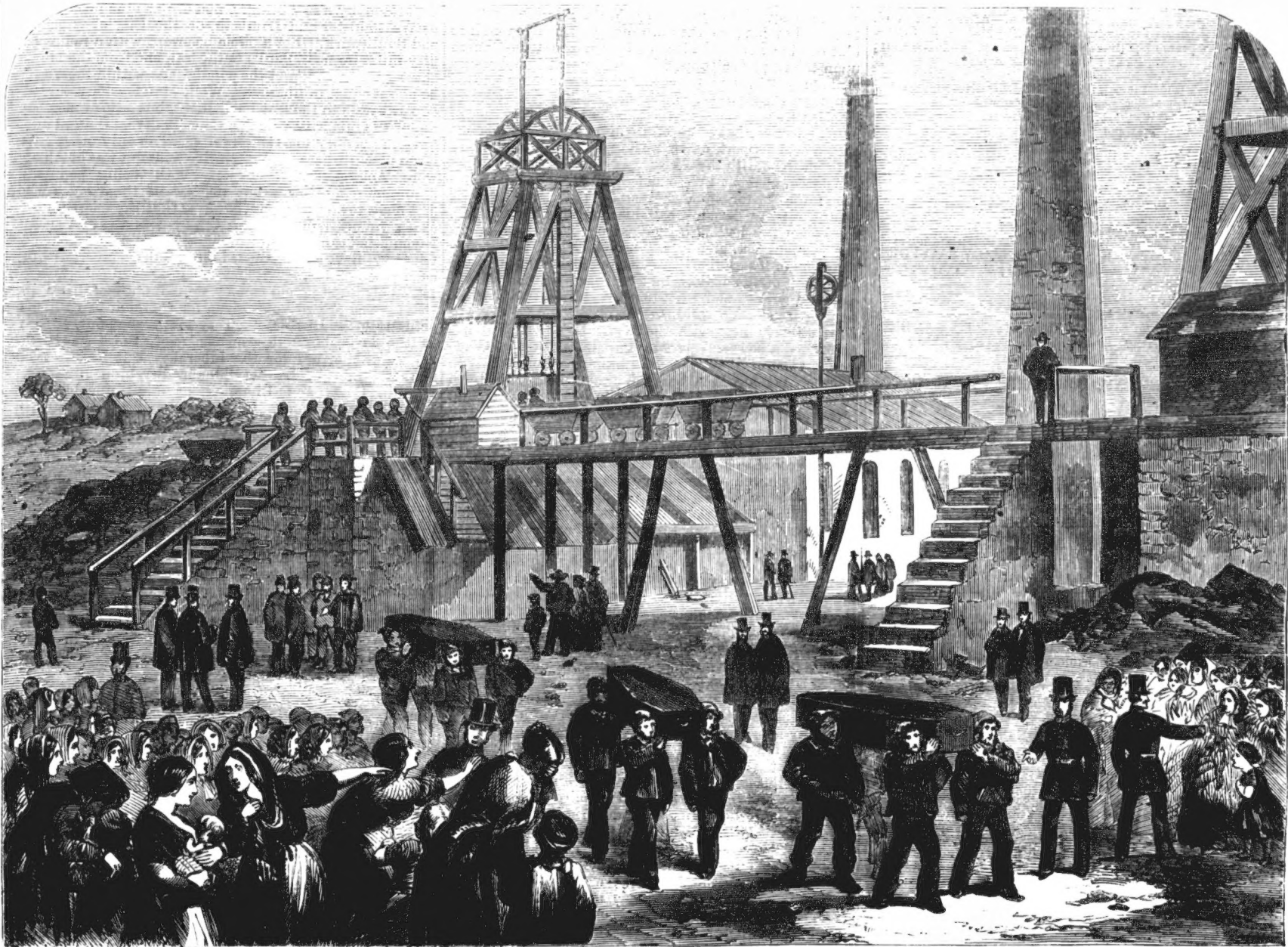
JUDICIAL SEPARATION DECREED

ANDERSON V. ANDERSON.—This was the wife's petition for a judicial separation on the ground of her husband's adultery. On the conclusion of the evidence, Sir J. P. Wilde said he considered the case the respondent had attempted to set up as trumpery and ridiculous. He should, therefore, pronounce a decree of judicial separation.

A PETITION DISMISSED.

WARHAM V. WARHAM.—Mr. H. Matthews, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard appeared for the petitioner; Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram for the respondent.—This was a petition by a wife for a judicial separation on the ground of desertion.

The Judge-Ordinary said there was no doubt that the wife in the first instance withdrew from cohabitation with the husband, and that after the separation he sent her a formal notice to return,



THE DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT HINDLEY, NEAR WIGAN—REMOVAL OF THE BODIES OF THE SUFFERERS.

just starting from the bottom, was quickly brought to the surface. The hooker-on also tried to get on the cage, but he missed his hold, and, falling back into the "dib hole" or "sumph," was drowned. A pony driver named Yates, twelve years of age, was approaching the pit eye at the time, and he, too, with his pony, was blown into the "dib" and met the same fate as the hooker-on.

An exploring party was organised as quickly as possible, the underlooker and Mr. Southworth, the manager, having the control of the arrangements. Volunteers were to be had in abundance, and the parties, as they proceeded, were joined by a number of gentlemen from the adjacent collieries. It was about seven hours after the explosion that the last body was reached, and the explorers then, dusty and tired, returned to the surface. There were then fifty-four bodies in the outhouse of the colliery; it was stated that two of the dead had been taken home, and one of the burnt was reported dead. These three cases, on inquiry, resolved themselves into one, so that the total number of dead at the surface was then fifty-five. The sumph hole was then examined, and the bulk of the water having been pumped out, the bodies of Shannon and Yates were recovered and sent to the surface about nine o'clock.

Several persons are reported missing, and it is thought there may be some more buried in the pit. The construction of the coffins is proceeding rapidly at the workshops, and around the colliery the blinds are down at nearly every house. Workmen are labouring hard to restore the ventilation.

A letter states that the loss of life by this disastrous explosion turns out to be more serious even than has been stated. The dead now number sixty, and it is expected that the list will be increased by other cases, several of the injured men and boys being in great danger. A boy named Richard Highton, aged twelve, son of the

by ringing for a gentleman to come into his room and read the English newspapers whilst dressing and being shaved. He would have the political and financial facts told him in as few words as possible. Another gentleman informed him of anything important in the French or German papers. From the moment he left his room his sons, and some of the clerks of departments in the bank, were constantly about him asking questions and receiving orders. Soon after the Bourse had commenced, the brokers' clerks began to arrive with quotations, which the Baron looked at, and often gave orders to buy or sell, especially Italian stock, in which the house has a great interest. All sorts of people were calling all day long, and despatches and letters had to be referred to the chief. There was no repose for that mind—figures, money; more figures, more money. At table he knew not what he was eating, and the servants sometimes reminded the Baron that he had not taken wine or tasted something before him. He could scarcely ever have seen a play or enjoyed music; no doubt his dreams were all about money. His art treasures he knew he possessed, but had no time to contemplate. With all his wealth he would calculate trifles much more keenly than poor men; money has its peculiar diseases as well as poverty. The Baron used to correspond with the London houses in Hebrew. Like other celebrated members of this remarkable family he could work out financial calculations without pen and paper, and arrived at conclusions with wonderful rapidity.

REPUDIATION OF "HOLY ORDERS."—The Rev. J. M. Bellew, who lately left the Church of England for the communion of the Church of Rome, has completely disavowed his Anglican orders, and in the advertisements of his "readings" describes himself as "Mr. J. M. Bellew."

and she declined to do so. She subsequently changed her mind and offered to go back, but he refused to receive her. Under these circumstances the Court could not hold that the husband had been guilty of desertion, and the petition must therefore be dismissed.

TWO POWDER MILL EXPLOSIONS.

A TERRIBLE explosion took place on Friday week at Lowood Powder Works, near Lancaster. John Pratt, aged fifty-four, and Thomas Benson, aged thirty-eight, were killed. William Walter, Samuel Waterhouse, and John Shexton were so seriously injured that they are not expected to live. So far as can be ascertained, everything was in perfect working order at the time of the explosion. The premises were considerably damaged. An inquest will be held immediately.

A tremendous explosion occurred about four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday at the St. Allen gunpowder works, about three miles from Truro. Three shocks followed each other in rapid succession, creating much excitement in Truro, where the houses were shaken as if by an earthquake. The sulphur caught fire in process of grinding, and when the flames broke forth eleven workmen had time to escape. Four buildings were wholly or partially destroyed. The magazine, containing a very large stock of gunpowder, was about half a mile distant from the scene of the accident. No lives were lost.

GREY or faded Hair restored to the original colour by F. E. SIMON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADV7.]

THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

BORROWED PLUMES.—KING O' SCOTS. Mr. Phelps, Messrs Addison, Irving, Rouse, &c.; Messdames Heath, Stuart, Frank Matthews, &c.—AND A GRAND BALLET D'ACTION entitled BEDA.

HAYMARKET.

EASY SHAVING.—Messrs. Rogers, Clark, and Gordon; Messrs Burke and Wright.—LEAH. Messrs. Howe, Rogers, F. Buckstone, &c.; Messdames Bateman, Fitzwilliam, &c.—AND BOX AND COX. Messrs. Buckstone and Compton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE LONG-ACRE.

At Seven, THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Messrs. H. Irving, S. Emery, L. Brough, J. Clayton, C. Wyndham, and H. M. Terrot; Misses N. Moore and H. Hodson.—To conclude with R. Reece, Esq.'s Piece of Extravagance, entitled THE STRANGER, STRANGER THAN EVER. Messrs L. Brough, Stephens, and Seyton; and Misses Hodson, Everard, and Kate Santley.

PRINCESS'S.

THE SECRET.—AFTER DARK; A TALE OF LONDON LIFE. Mr. Vining, Messrs. W. Lacy, Dominick Murray, Harcourt, Shore, &c.; Misses E. Barnett and Rose Leclair.—AND MASTER JONES'S BIRTHDAY.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

At Half-past Seven, ATCHU! Messrs. Blakeley, Montgomery; Misses C. Addison and A. Wilton.—After which T. W. Robertson's celebrated Comedy, SOCIETY. Messrs. J. Clarke, Hure, H. J. Montague, Blakeley, Montgomery, and Bancroft; Mrs. Buckingham White and Miss Carlotta Addison.

THEATRE ROYAL, HOLBORN.

Under the Management of Miss Fanny Josephs.

At Seven, BLOW FOR BLOW. Messrs. Honey, Cowper, Haynes, Arthur, Westland, and Parselle; Messdames Foote, Rignold, and Weatherby.—After which at half-past Nine, LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D. LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE. Messrs. Honey, Drew, Hughes, and Arthur; Messdames Weatherby, Sidney, Joy, Lovell, and Fanny Josephs.

OLYMPIC.

At Seven, SLASHER AND CRASHER. Messrs. Vincent, Taylor, Vaughan, and Atkins; Mrs. Caulfield and Miss Shavey.—After which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE YELLOW PASSPORT. Messrs. H. Neville, Vincent, and Wigan; Messdames Furtado, Shavey, and Caulfield.

ADELPHI.

DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL? Monte Cristo. Seven.

GLOBE.

CYRIL'S SUCCESS, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS. Seven.

STRAND.

At Seven, A WIDOW HUNTER. Messrs. Clarke, Belford, and Joyce; Misses Bufton and Matland.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Messrs. Thorne, James, Robson, and Fenton; Miss Goodall, &c.—AND MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.

BRITANNIA.

THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN; A TALE OF THE PRAIRIES.—Miss Louisa Sherrington and Mr. P. M'Haffie.—THE SCARLET MARK. Mrs. S. Lane.—The Third Act of THE LADY OF LYONS. Mr. R. Bell and Miss M. Henderson.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight. POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten. MADAME TESSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten. ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—PASS.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Dock; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

The Illustrated Weekly News.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT IN SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

THE defeat of Mr. Gladstone has afforded great exultation to the Tories. It will in all probability be a source of exultation to the Radicals. Let us see how this is. Why was he defeated? The Derby family influence had its part in the matter. A set of Tory Papists inhabit that section of Lancashire, the most inveterate of all Tories. They are men of the true Ultramontane type, and would prefer being oppressed by a Protestant ascendancy to the extension of civil

and religious liberty. They think that the former may give way by proselytism among the ruling classes, or by a more liberal spirit growing up among them towards the Roman Catholic religion, or, at all events, to its professors who are aristocratic and Conservative. There is also a powerful Episcopal sympathy between Popery and Church of Englandism. No one can be conversant with the tone of feeling among Roman Catholics without knowing that they regard with much more respect and toleration the Episcopal Church which oppresses them than they do any non-Episcopal community, however earnest it may have been for Catholic emancipation, or however much it may now struggle and sacrifice for religious equality in Ireland. In truth, this class of Romanists, and it includes nearly the whole of the rich English Roman Catholics, do not hold the doctrine of religious equality. What they really desire is ascendancy. They hope some day to step into the place now occupied by the ascendant sect of Protestantism, first in Ireland, and then in England; as to Scotland, the ascendancy there, it is believed, would in that case be effected by force. The English Roman Catholics do not regard "religious equality" even as expedient in any sense, but one—equality between "the two Churches." A fair division of property and power, first by halves, afterwards by numerical proportions, is their view of the religious equality at present applicable; but only to be tolerated so long as they are not powerful enough to blot out the heretical idea, and erect the true Church upon the ruins of all opposition and competition, because it alone is true, and falsehood and error ought to be suppressed by power. Such are really the views of English Roman Catholics. It is not then a matter of much surprise that some of them gave Mr. Gladstone only a cold support, others no support at all, and many of them went with the Tories.

Another element in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone has been; the terrorism exercised by the landlords. A tenant at will "dare not call his soul his own." Mr. Gladstone has had now personal opportunity of learning this foul fact, and it will probably lead to the consecration of his glorious intellect and eloquence to the advocacy of the ballot—the great panacea for all our electoral wrongs and grievances. If the South-West Lancashire election will have this effect, the victory will after all have been with the Radicals. Liverpool has performed a powerful part in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone. There is no part of England where he is so sincerely honoured and beloved, and no other in which bitter hostility is more intensely cherished towards him. Liverpool is the great nucleus of Irish middle class Protestantism in England, as Westminster is of Irish higher class Protestantism. Ten thousand Irish Protestants could turn out any day in Liverpool to defend the Irish Church, or anything else which Tories desire to hold. Liverpool is the head quarters in England of Irish Orangism. Some members of Mr. Gladstone's family are resident in Liverpool, where, as Liberals, political economists, and financial reformers, they are thorns in the side of the old anti-free trade, pro-slavery, and class legislation party, strong in all our ship-building and ship-owning towns, but strongest in Liverpool, the most wealthy, populous, and powerful of them all. There was a strong desire among them to humiliate the Gladstone family by the discomfiture of their chief.

The mission of Murphy to Lancashire has also produced a potential effect. It does not matter that the Liberals and the Liberal press represent his statements as exaggerated, the people believe that they are not, and very many of his assertions which have given most offence are true to the letter. He has really made an *exposé* of the most objectionable features of Roman Catholic theology, ethics, casuistry, and ecclesiastical discipline, and the effect in Lancashire and elsewhere has been powerful. But that does not constitute the entire case. Murphy when delivering lectures in Protestant places of worship, schoolrooms, town halls, &c., at the request of numerous and respectable bodies of citizens, was attacked by Irish mobs, the windows smashed and his life and the lives of his friends, men, women and children, assailed. The result was, of course, as anyone might expect it would be, counter demonstrations on the part of the Protestant populations, and extensive fights, and wrecking of religious and other houses. Now the light in which the Whig magistrates regarded all this, and that in which the earnest Protestant populations saw it were wholly different. Both in Birmingham and Lancashire the Whig magistracy treated Murphy as an intruder, although invited thither by public bodies of their fellow townsmen. They considered that he had no right to deliver public lectures against the Roman Catholic religion, although it is notorious that in all the large provincial towns, priests of various orders are invited to deliver lectures against Protestantism, and to deliver them in terms as offensive as any employed by Murphy himself, grossly improper as his language has been. Well, then, the Lancashire working classes who are Protestants had another question in their head beside the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. It was this. Whether a Protestant minister, no matter of what denomination, has a right to lecture upon what he believes to be the errors of the Roman Catholic religion, prudently or imprudently, in the language of moderation and liberality, or in that of bigotry, without being publicly stoned for doing so? And whether it is the duty of Whig magistrates to protect him and punish his assailants? If this question had not existed amongst the earnest Protestant middle and humble classes, the Lancashire representation would, in spite of other obstructions, have been far different from what it is. The Whig magistracy and the Whig organs of the public press showed a spirit during these miserable and disgusting Murphy proceedings which any person who

really knew the religious prejudices and prepossessions of the Lancashire and Cheshire populations could have predicted as sure to produce a reaction in the constituencies in favour of the Tories. Nevertheless, this will pass away, and Lancashire prove itself Liberal, but it will not be due to the wisdom and impartiality of her leading Whig gentry or manufacturers.

THE GREAT CITIES AND THE ELECTION RETURNS.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries of illiberal views have been sounding the trumpet loud over what they call, the Conservative victories in the large towns. And even some of the popular organs have acknowledged defeat in this respect. There is however no ground for the exultation on one side, and the lamentations on the other. The great Metropolitan boroughs inhabited by three millions of persons have only returned two Conservatives, and they are men of business and have sympathy with the commercial classes. The next great centre of population in the United Kingdom is Manchester. Liverpool always appears higher in the number of the population in the report of the Registrar General, but that arises from giving to the borough of Salford a separate enumeration, whereas the two places are only separated by a few bridges, and are as much connected as Westminster and Lambeth, or the City of London and Southwark. Let a circle be swept with a radius of fifty miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, and from the Manchester Cathedral, and the populations within them will be about equal in number. Well, Manchester returned two Liberals to the last Parliament, but a third member under the minority vote is a Conservative. Salford also gave the victory to a Conservative. The only other very large places where a Conservative triumph was obtained were Ashton and Stockport, both being populous manufacturing towns but neither of them cities nor first class towns. Suppose however that these be counted as six victories for the party, how does the case stand beyond that range? Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have each returned one more member, and in each case a Liberal. Belfast so long exclusively Tory has neutralised its old vote by returning one Liberal, so that instead of two votes given for Disraeli, two will be actually lost. In Bristol a Tory was turned out, so that in the large borough constituencies, there has been a gain of one vote for the Liberals. But besides that fact, Edinburgh, Leith, Oldham, Brighton, Bradford, Dublin, Cork, and Limerick have all upheld their Liberal predilections. In towns having over 80,000 inhabitants the Liberals have elected a vast majority of the representatives. The population of Dublin is always returned as less than that of Manchester, which arises from the computation only including residents within the circular road which at one time surrounded the city, but which now runs through it. The vast population along the shores of the Bay connected by streets and lamps with the capital as much as Woolwich or Blackwall are with this metropolis, are not computed as in Dublin. Thus the greatest of our city and borough populations have everywhere but in Liverpool voted in favour of Liberal representatives, and it is especially noticeable that the capitals of the three kingdoms, the centres of intelligence, have been foremost in their assertion of Liberal opinions.

ELECTION RIOTS.

THERE have been many and serious riots in almost every part of the country in connection with the elections. They were of two kinds. One description of them was caused by the brutal attacks of bludgeon men hired by the Tories. In towns where there was a large Irish population, they immediately armed themselves with whatever weapons were available and attacked "the Tory lumps," as the ruffians are ironically termed. In some cases in Lancashire, the Irish of one town marched to the succour of their compatriots in another as the Irish Church question excited them all.

The other class of riots was produced by Tory landowners and millowners. Their persecutions of tenants and workmen, and their intimidation and threats, created among the people an indescribable resentment, and when by these unlawful, cruel, and disgraceful means a Liberal candidate was defeated, the people lost all self-command and broke the windows, and committed other damage upon the property of their persecutors. Of course, the attempt to disperse them was resisted, and riot ensued. For riots, bribery, intimidation, tenant expulsion, dismissal of workmen, there is one remedy. The ballot. This will not entirely prevent intimidation, either in mills or farms, but it will be of immense service in protecting the people from Tory coercion. If the Liberal leaders do not now see this they may rely on it that the people will lose confidence in them, and will not at future elections incur the risks and injuries so bravely endured at this time by great numbers of Liberals. The grand cry must now be among all Reformers—The Ballot simple and unqualified.

FRANCE—THE COMING POLITICAL CRISIS.

(From the Weekly Times.)

It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the present position of the French Government is anything but a popular one. Distrust manifests itself everywhere. The present definition of the French press excites universal remark, but the question is—Of the Opposition journals represent public opinion? Mr. Edmond About, who professes to be a supporter of the Imperial dynasty, states that he has travelled the whole country through, and has found no devotion on the part of the lower classes, and great dissatisfaction among the bourgeoisie caused by increased taxation and the faults committed by ministers. The middle class declares that it is dissatisfied and discontented. It looks on with increasing bad feeling at the successive errors of the Government—records the

awkward proceedings, the risky conduct, the rashness, the abandonments of position, the inconsistencies, the principles improvised, and then thrown to the winds, the petty plans that had fallen still-born, the agreements concluded, resolved and denied, the alliances broken off, the revolutions encouraged and betrayed, the menaces without effect, the promises without results, the reforms announced and postponed, and, above all, those paltry violations of personal right which is the daily bread of France.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NEW GLOBE THEATRE.

ANOTHER new theatre was on Saturday evening added to our places of amusement. Pleasantly reminding us in its title of the old hexagonal wooden structure built on the Bank-side two centuries and a half ago, for Richard Burbadge, and which has long since passed into the region of immortal memories as the summer-house of Shakespeare and his fellows. The New Globe bases its claim to popular patronage on the ground of adequately supplying a modern requirement. The most enjoyable kind of mental recreation must now be associated with the utmost possible personal comfort; and these conditions, exacted by the playgoing public of the present day, are fulfilled by the new building, which was no sooner thrown open than it became crowded by one of those distinguished audiences only assembled on occasions of special importance. It is erected on the site of Lyon's Inn. The new edifice is commodious in size. Built by Mr. S. Simpson, from the proprietor's designs, the New Globe seems to fulfil every reasonable requirement. From the front entrance in Newcastle-street, the visitor proceeds directly to the boxes, which, being on a level with the adjacent thoroughfare, are thus rendered singularly easy of access. The eight private boxes are unusually spacious, the stalls are as luxurious as can be desired, the occupant of a seat in the roomy pit need hardly care to change for one in any other part of the house, and in the gallery each of the six hundred persons it is capable of accommodating obtains as full a view of the stage as his neighbour. The form of the interior, which is appropriately circular, secures to each spectator the advantage of uninterrupted vision, and the acoustic properties of the building seem to be perfect. The new theatre is about the size of the Olympic. It is very tastefully decorated in white and gold, relieved by crimson draperies; a brilliant "sunlight," enclosed in a kind of basket of cut-glass, throws from the domed ceiling a flood of soft light; the stage is of ample proportions. The interior was filled on Saturday evening by nearly two thousand persons, who seemed individually and collectively to take the greatest interest in everything they saw. "Cyril's Success" is the name of the novelty brought out on Saturday night. Seldom has a slighter plot been presented on a stage in a piece of such pretensions, yet no one felt during the progress of the representation that there was any lack of incident; Cyril Cutbert is a prosperous author living in a comfortable villa at Brompton, and blessed with as charming a wife as ever realised a youthful poet's dreams. The cup of bliss appears full to the brim; but it would not be giving a truthful lesson of life if the draught was shown to be unambittered. Cyril is a popular author, and he pays the penalty of his popularity. Not only is his pen constantly in request, but his time is always expected to be at the disposal of his friends. His pretty wife fancies that she is neglected, grows suspicious of his correspondence, and has a more substantial ground of complaint in the fact that the worn-out author falls fast asleep whilst she is singing at the piano one of his favourite songs. After Mrs. Cutbert has pursued Cyril to take her to the opera, he finds that he has an engagement elsewhere, and leaves her, to be escorted by Major Treherne, in whose society a lady might certainly consider her reputation in danger. On her return home, she finds a letter on the ground, dropped, as she believes, by her husband, and referring to an assignation. Impelled by jealousy and greatly influenced by Miss Granitt, a spiteful spinster, who has no faith in man's constancy, Mrs. Cutbert foolishly resolves to quit her husband's roof. Her worst suspicions are confirmed when she calls on Mrs. Singleton Bliss, a young widow, who acknowledges the letter to be her own, but declares that she sent it to a man who asserted he was a bachelor. In a course of a series of amusing misapprehensions, fairly to be included in the range of high comedy, all the personages get involved in quarrels. Major Treherne believes Cyril has been making love to Mrs. Singleton Bliss, Cyril is convinced the major has induced his wife to elope, and the ladies, perfectly unconscious of the real state of affairs, are desperate and despairing. Then Cyril, whose progress has been hitherto one of unchequered success, has a play produced, which is a failure. He is stung by the taunts of his friends, challenges Major Treherne to go to France and fight a duel, and then, as he fancies, kills him in the encounter. In the days of illness and adversity Cyril Cutbert sees the face of his pretty wife bending fondly over him as before. An explanation takes place. The mystery of the letter which made all the mischief is cleared up by finding it was sent by Mrs. Singleton Bliss to the major whose wound turns out not to have been mortal, as was at first supposed; and thus the curtain falls upon a pleasant picture of general happiness and reconciliation. The success of the piece was assured when the admirable situation of the third act evoked a general burst of applause throughout the house; and there was nothing to check the enthusiasm of the audience afterwards. As a matter of course, the performers engaged in the piece were called before the curtain; but, what is not always to be taken for granted, they had thoroughly deserved the compliment. Then Mr. Parry, who had previously made one speech to welcome the audience to the new theatre, had to make another to explain the absence of the author, whose professional engagements required his presence elsewhere, but who, emphatically declared the manager, should be instantly informed of his "success" by telegram. Thus the first night of the new Globe may be marked with one of the whitest of stones in the theatrical calendar. The cast included several performers new to the metropolitan stage, and each deserved to be cordially welcomed. Early in the evening Miss Clara Thorne, a very youthful *débütante*, had won the goodwill of the audience by her lively performance of Nan in the petite drama of "Good for Nothing." Then, in the comedy, a very decided bit was made by Miss Maggie Brennan, a young actress of remarkable intelligence, who represented a juvenile lounge about town, known as the Hon. Fred Titeboy, with an amount of self-possession and a total absence of all affectation and over-colouring that demanded unqualified praise. Cyril Cutbert, the hero of the title, but by no means the chief personage in the comedy, very favourably introduced Mr. W. H. Vernon, who promises to be a useful actor in a line not all over-looked at present. He has an easy manner and a good delivery. The author's wife, the foolish but fond and faithful Kate Cutbert, was charmingly embodied by Miss Henrade; and the genial widow, Mrs. Singleton Bliss, had a most efficient representative in Miss Hughes. Mrs. Stephens cleverly portrays a very well-drawn character, Pamela Granitt, the old school-mistress, who has passed for a spinster, but who had separated from her husband on the wedding-day in consequence of a difference of opinion on the subject of cookery; and the scenes in which she appears with her husband are among the best in the piece. Highly characteristic also was Mr. David Fisher, who gave of the polished profligacy of Major Treherne a very careful rendering. The most prominent part in the comedy is Matthew Pincher the literary hack, who, with an affection of cynicism, is always reading the scorching sarcasms of the "Scarifier" into the ears of Cyril,

as an antidote to the enthusiastic eulogy of the "Polite Visitor." In the hands of Mr. John Clarke this impersonation was excellently conceived and ably delineated. A theatrical manager, and a hypocritical publisher, in sketches satisfactorily filled in by Mr. John Newbound and Mr. H. Andrews, and the indispensable couple of servants, are efficiently supplied by Miss R. Behrend and Mr. W. J. Hurlstone. If a comfortable theatre is cared for by the public, and an interesting piece, excellently written and admirably acted, should have any attraction for the playgoer, the New Globe Theatre and "Cyril's Success" will not lack immediate appreciation.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

THERE have been no less than five performances at Covent Garden during the past week, "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Dinorah," "Don Giovanni," and "Il Flauto Magico" being the operas performed. The last-named strange combination of exquisite music with an idiotic story was given at one morning, as well as at an ordinary evening representation; and as Mozart is evidently a favourite with the early frequenters of the opera—"Don Giovanni" having already drawn one full house—the theatre was filled to overflowing. The same result attended a repetition performance of the adventures of the gallant Don on Saturday night, when the theatre might have been enlarged to twice its size, without having space to spare, so general and so great was the anxiety to be present. In "Le Nozze" the distribution of characters was generally the same as at the performances in the regular season; but there were two notable exceptions to the usual cast. The Figaro was Herr Formes, who, if his voice was somewhat weighty for the music which Mozart has put into the mouth of the ever-ready barber, enters heart and soul into the spirit of the part, and exhibits, from the first scene to the last, unflagging activity and zeal. Miss Hauck enacted Cherubino for the first time, and sang throughout with such purity and refinement of style as went far to justify all the good things which had been predicted about her future. "Voi che sapete," the dulcet melody in which the young page gives vent to all the desire with which his soul is, for the first time, moved, was given with the most thoroughly unaffected expression, and the best-known air of the opera was warmly encored. In the dramatic presentment of the character Miss Hauck was sprightly and animated, without ever overstepping the line that separates the spirited from the vulgar, and we may unreservedly congratulate her on the most unequivocal success which she has yet obtained. The other character were, as we have said, sustained by their customary representatives. Mdlle. Tietjens as the Countess Almaviva, Mr. Santley as the Count, and Mdlle. Sinico as Susannah, could not be rivalled on any European stage; while the performance of orchestra and chorus was fully up to the level of that of the principal singers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

"ISRAEL in Egypt," the most favourable medium of display of the Sacred Harmonic Society, was chosen for the second performance of the season, signalled by the presence of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. The unbroken series of stupendous with choruses of the first part illustrative of the plagues which the children of Israel were visited, beginning with the visitation of flies and lice, and including that of the "thick darkness," which never fails to produce such awe in the hearers, were all rendered with immensely powerful effect, the famous halstone chorus, delivered with surprising precision and *aplomb*, being enthusiastically encored. In comparison with these overpowering choral effects, the solos are comparatively unimportant; but yet there are some which only need capable interpreters to assert their due importance. Thus the exacting air, "The enemy said," has always been one of the great features of the oratorio when sung with all the splendid force and cultivated skill that Mr. Sims Reeves has at command. Our only great tenor has, however, declined to sing for the Sacred Harmonic Society until the absurdly high pitch has been reduced; and we must, therefore, despair for a time of hearing full justice done to the great airs that Handel wrote for "Mr. Beard," the Sims Reeves of his day. Under the circumstances, the society could not have done better than engage Mr. Vernon Rigby, who, if he is yet utterly incapable of articulating Handel's florid passages with ease and grace, has a voice powerful enough to atone in the ears of many for less vocal sin. This one trying aria was vociferously—we were about to say madly—encored, but Mr. Rigby was discreet enough to decline risking a second trial. The same compliment was paid to Mr. Santley and Signor Foli for their admirable singing of "The Lord is a man of war;" and Mdlle. Rudersdorf, Mdlle. Salton-Dolby, and Miss Robertine Henderson acquitted themselves in the most satisfactory way of all that was entrusted to them. Next Friday the performances, to consist of the "Stabat Mater," Mozart's "Requiem," and "The Dead March" in "Saul," are to be in tribute to Rossini's memory.

ALHAMBRA.

AN addition to the programme has been made this week by the first appearance of a troupe of Arabs, thirteen in number, from the Deserts of Sahara, with their chief, Mahomet Ben Shir. The performances of the troupe which consists of building living pyramids, vaulting of every description and a variety of evolutions impossible to describe, were well received by the audience, and the frequent and continuous applause elicited as one artist outdid his predecessor in some difficult feat, augurs well for the success of these dusky sons of the East, and the manager may be congratulated on providing this additional novelty for the frequenters of the Alhambra. By the way, speaking of novelties, we beg to inform our readers that a grand fancy dress ball will take place at this establishment on the 14th of December. As the Alhambra is the place *par excellence* for an entertainment of this description, (a fact of which the *habitués* are not slow to avail themselves) a brilliant assemblage may be considered certain. We may also mention the band on the occasion will be augmented and will consist of one hundred performers. An article which appeared in the columns of a contemporary last week, and which purported to initiate the stranger into the mysteries of this establishment, before and behind the scenes, is evidently written by a person unacquainted with the Alhambra, and calculated to cause trouble and obstruction to the officials. For instance, jaunty clerks and young men about town are not allowed to push open the wooden door at the right of the stage and pass the stern janitor stationed there, or what is the use of the janitor? Again, morning rehearsals are private, and the Palace looks anything but a "barn" by daylight, although the sun may be shining. Scores of ballet girls may not be seen in the canteen; we have been there dozens of times and not seen six, and then properly cloaked. Young ladies, whether presiding at the bars, glove, or cigar stalls, have something better to do than chat with every purchaser, or their takings would not pay their salaries. Besides, we object on principle to such random writing as our contemporary's, such statements being calculated to mislead the public and cast a slur on one of the best conducted and well regulated establishments in the world.—*Music Hall Gazette*.

MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY, the actor, has (says the *Australian Register*) been injured by a fall from his horse, but has almost recovered.

AN amateur vocal and instrumental concert is to take place at Myddelton Hall, on Tuesday, December 15th, in aid of the fund now being raised for the late Sir Henry Bishop's granddaughters. The programme consists of songs, glee, and choruses selected entirely from the compositions of Sir Henry Bishop. Mr. R. G. Essex is the manager of the benefit, and we trust that his exertions will be seconded by the public.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER OF A MEDICAL STUDENT IN DUBLIN.—Mr. Miles a medical student, was taken to Mercer's Hospital greatly injured about the head. He was insensible, and died in a few hours. One of the persons who assisted in bringing him to the hospital said he saw three men beating him near the Moor Testimonial, College-street. He gave their names, and one has been arrested.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT WOOLWICH.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the female found dead in the portico of the officers' quarters, Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, was resumed. Four men were examined, who said they found deceased at half-past six in the morning, lying insensible on the pavement near the portico, and lifted her under cover. She had then a shawl and an umbrella with her, but which were stolen after death.—The jury returned a verdict of "Died from apoplexy, accelerated by exposure."

BURGLARY BY A FEMALE.—Annie Gervans, eighteen, was indicted for burglary in the dwelling-house of Levi Nelson, New-road, Mile-end.—On the morning of the 18th of October the police saw a window open in the prosecutor's house, and roused the inmates, and found that a quantity of clothing had been stolen. Suspecting the prisoner they went to her lodgings, and found the stolen property.—The prisoner's story was that she had received them from a man instead of money.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen.—Sentence respited.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL BETWEEN SCHOOL GIRLS. An inquest was held this week in the workhouse, Berwick, on the body of Ann Patterson, ten years of age. From the evidence it appeared that, some few weeks ago, the deceased and some other girls were playing in the playground attached to St. Mary's National School. A girl named Shaw went up to deceased and asked her for something, which was refused. The girl Shaw then knocked deceased down and kicked her in the back. Deceased became ill from the effects of the kick, and died on Saturday from injuries to the spine.—The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased received the kick accidentally.

DARING BURGLARIES AT TORQUAY.—Torquay seems to be infested by a daring set of thieves. One of their exploits has been that of entering the residence of Colonel Macdougall and carrying off a gold chronometric lever watch, two gold lockets, four £5 Bank of England notes, &c. A reward of £20 has been offered. The things were taken from the colonel's bed-room. At Ellacombe, Torquay, a "gentleman" took lodgings, and obtained permission to go upstairs to wash his hands. Presently he left the house, and it was subsequently found that he had ransacked the drawers in the bedroom, and discovered a little hoard of sovereigns, which he carried off.

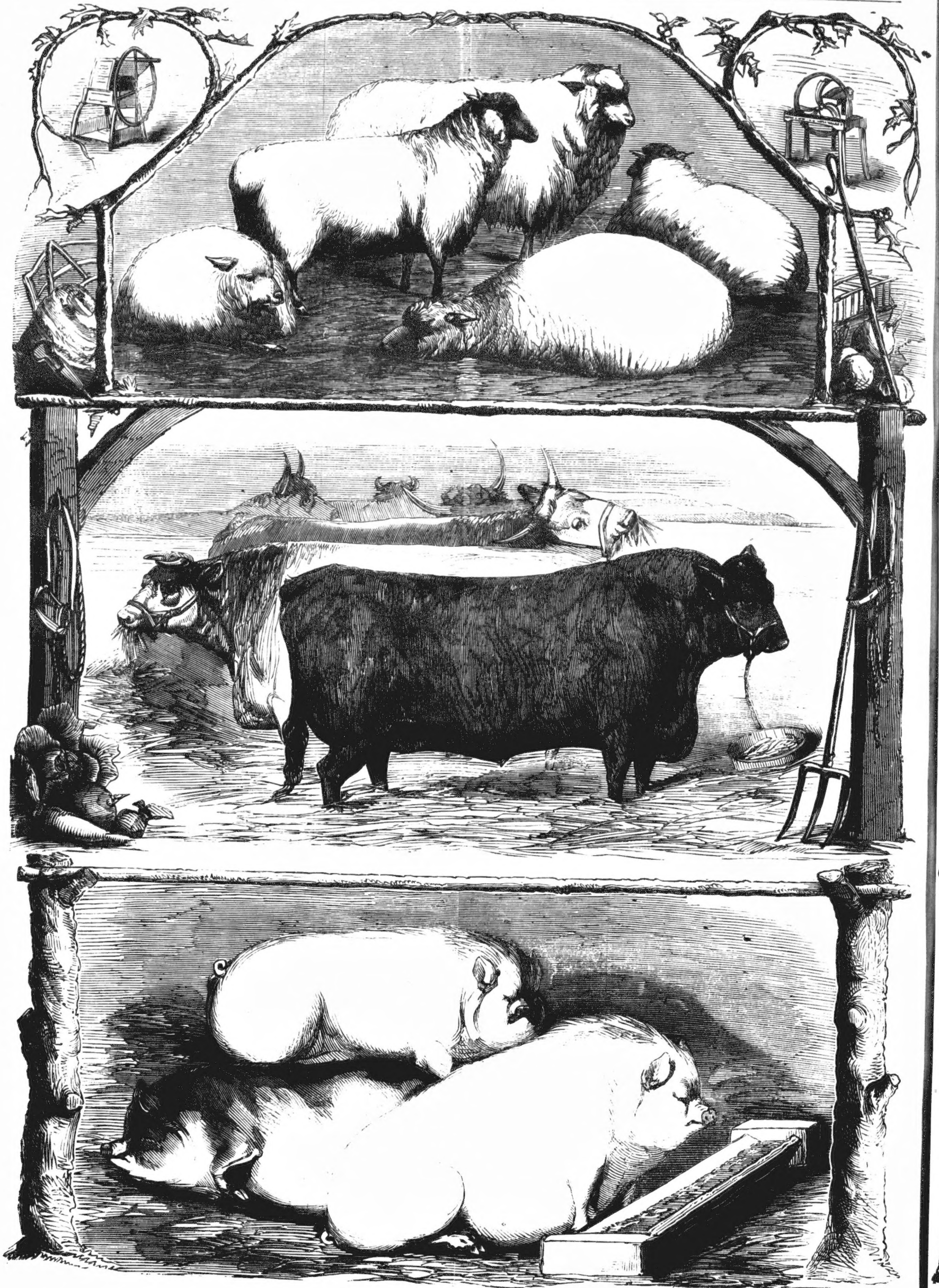
CHILD MURDER.—CHILD EATEN BY A PIG.—An inquest has been held at the Green Man Tavern, High-street, Popular, touching the death of a male child. F. J. Sheppard, aged twelve, said that he was the son of a news-agent living in High-street, and that on Wednesday last he saw the dead body of the deceased child lying against some railings in the West India-road. It was dressed in a brown frock. Some pigs had been eating the flesh off the head, cheeks, lips, and chest. The pigs ran away when he went up to them. He called the police, and they took the body away. The whole of one of the child's cheeks were eaten away. Dr. S. H. Ellison said that there was a mark on each side of the child's throat, as if it had been pinched between a finger and thumb. The flesh had been gnawed off the head by pigs.

MANSLAUGHTER IN BIRMINGHAM.—A quarrel took place in Mr. Parrott's stores, corner of Worcester-street and Queen-street, Birmingham, which terminated in the death of a fish-hawker. Mr. Wall, fish-salesman, called in to have some refreshment. They began to talk about some money, which Wall said was owing to him from deceased, and of which Wall requested payment. Ultimately angry words were exchanged, and George Kimberley, brother-in-law of Wall, made his appearance, having, it was said, been sent for or fetched by Wall himself. As soon as Kimberley came in—so the barman affirmed—Wall pointed out deceased to him, and said, "There he is; now give him a punch on the mouth." Kimberley, without any remark, went up to deceased and struck him a blow in the mouth, which knocked him against the wall and killed him.

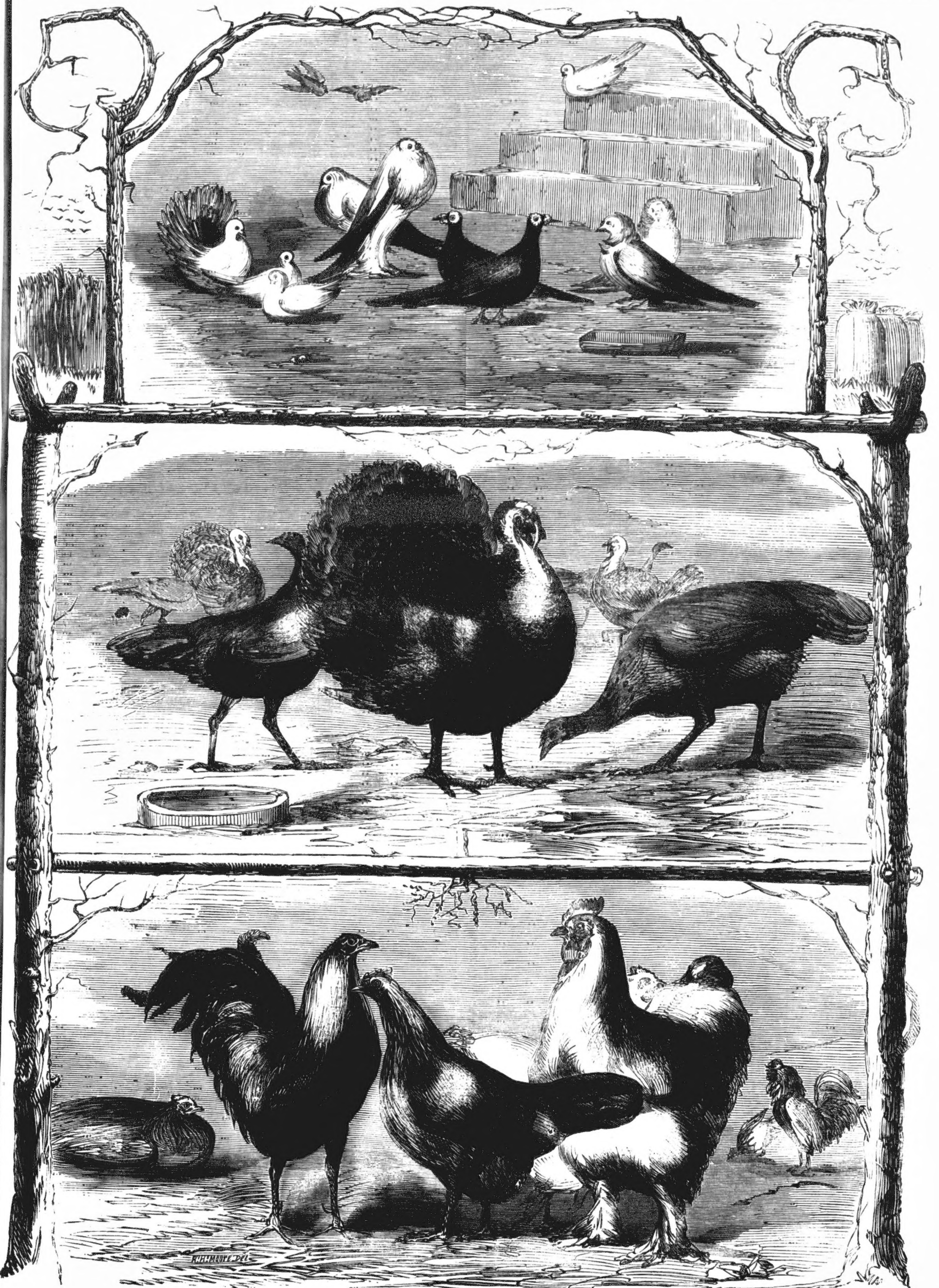
THE THIMBLE.—The name of this little instrument is said to have been derived from "thumbell," being at first thumbell, and afterwards thimble. It is of Dutch invention, and was brought to England about the year 1605, by John Lofting, who commenced its manufacture at Islington. Formerly iron and brass were used, but latterly steel, silver, and gold have taken their places. In Paris gold thimbles are manufactured to a large extent.

OPPOSITION.—A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against the wind and not with the wind; even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a deal calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance.

WHAT WE HAVE GOT FOR OUR IMMENSE OUTLAY.—A very competent authority, Captain Sherard Osborne, R.N., thus describes the utterly inefficient condition of those "bloated armaments" (to use Mr. Disraeli's phrase), which are costing British taxpayers so much money, and annually tending to increase the lamentable amount of poverty in the nation. "The Yanks have quite seen through our calico fleet, and shown how unprotected ends in ironclads will only serve to burn or smoke out our seamen from protected box batteries; how rams of the Amazon type will not ram, save to their own destruction; how things like the Pallas will not serve as the eyes of a fleet to any future Nelson; how 'it would be difficult to imagine a case of more successful deception than that by which the British public has been led to believe that the armour-plates of the Hercules are nine inches in thickness,' because a Hercules target was stuck up in the Exhibition with a 9-inch plate on it, and so ticketed; and how they have summed us up, after spending so many millions of money, as merely possessing an 'eggshell fleet,' which, 'in the event of a war, would prove a source of weakness rather than of strength to the nation.' If such is, then, the result, and I and many others believe it to be so, surely the real remedy lies in economy? If a collection of old gentlemen or officers, incapable of appreciating the future requirements of our navy and army, are to waste public money in ships and forts because it is our ancient custom that they should do so, the less money they have to play with the better. When war really comes we shall all wake up, we shall have all the better means in hoarded wealth to meet the requirements of the moment, and we may rely on the patriotism of our countrymen, the skill, energy, and resources of our private factories and yards, and the genius of our people for war as well their love of peace. Herein lies our real strength; for, as the Commissioners already quoted say, very truly, 'No one who examines the products of British skill and labour as illustrated in the Champ de Mars can doubt for a moment that English shipyards can turn out ironclads better adapted for naval warfare than any possessed by the British Government; indeed, they have already supplied them to other countries.' What can be done by this nation in war ships and sailors can, when the necessity arises, be also accomplished in fortifications and soldiers; and I will back a good railway contractor to throw up an earthwork in 48 hours far more formidable against an enemy's fleet than anything yet produced at Spithead or Plymouth."



BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW.—PRIZE ANIMALS.



BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW. - PRIZE POULTRY.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE following shows the returns up to our going to press. The new members are indicated by a dagger, (a) new constituencies:—

THE METROPOLIS.

Constituency.	Members.	L. C.	Constituency.	Members.	L. C.
London, City of ...	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen Mr. R. W. Crawford Alderman W. Lawrence † Mr. Bell	1 1 1 1	Liverpool ...	Mr. Graves... † Viscount Sandon † Mr. W. Rathbone Colonel Clive	1 1 1 1
(a) London University...	Mr. Lowe ...	1	Ludlow ...	Lord G. C. Lennox	1
Westminster ...	† Mr. W. H. Smith... Captain R. W. Grosvenor Mr. Harvey Lewis Mr. Thomas Chambers	1 1 1 1	Lynn Regis ...	† Hon. R. Bourke † Mr. Brocklehurst Mr. David Chadwick	1 1 1
Marylebone ...	Mr. Thomas Chambers	1	Macclesfield ...	Mr. William Lee Mr. James Whatman	1 1
Finsbury ...	Mr. Terrens ...	1	Maldon ...	† Mr. E. H. Bantall	1
Lambeth ...	† Alderman J. C. Lawrence	1	Malmesbury ...	† Mr. W. Powell	1
Southwark ...	† Mr. J. Locke ...	1	Malton ...	† Hon. C. Fitzwilliam	1
Tower Hamlets ...	Mr. A. H. Layard Mr. A. S. Ayrton Mr. Samuda	1 1 1	Manchester ...	† Mr. Hugh Birley Mr. Thomas Bazley Mr. Jacob Bright	1 1 1
(a) Chelsea ...	† Mr. Dilke ...	1	Marlborough ...	† Mr. Wethered	1
(a) Hackney ...	† Sir H. Hoare ...	1	Marlow ...	† Mr. D. Williams	1
Greenwich ...	† Mr. C. Reed ...	1	Merionethshire ...	† Mr. Henry Richard	1
	† Mr. J. Holms ...	1	Merthyr Tydvil ...	† Mr. Fothergill	1
	† Alderman Salomons	1	Middlesex ...	† Lord G. Hamilton	1
	† Mr. W. E. Gladstone	1	Middleborough ...	† Mr. Bolckow	1
Abingdon ...	Colonel Lindsay	1	Midhurst ...	† Mr. Mitford	1
Andover ...	Hon. Dudley Fortescue	1	Monmouth District	† Sir John Ramsden	1
Anglessea ...	† Mr. Davies	1	Monmouthshire ...	† Mr. Morgan	1
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	† Mr. T. Mellor	1	Montgomery ...	Colonel Somerset	1
Aylesbury ...	† Mr. N. M. Rothschild	1	Montgomeryshire ...	Hon. C. H. Tracy	1
	Mr. S. G. Smith	1	Morpeth ...	Mr. Wynn	1
Banbury ...	Mr. B. Samuelson	1	Newark ...	† Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson	1
Barnstaple ...	† Mr. C. Williams	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	† Mr. Denison	1
Bath ...	† Mr. Tite	1	Newcastle-under-Lyne ...	† Mr. Alderman Cowen	1
	† Dr. Dalrymple	1		Right Hon. T. E. Headlam	1
Beaumaris ...	† Mr. W. O. Stanley	1	Newport, Isle of Wight...	Mr. W. S. Allen	1
Bedford ...	† Mr. James Howard	1	Norfolk, West ...	Mr. Martin	1
	Mr. Samuel Whitbread	1		† Sir W. Bagge	1
Bedfordshire ...	Mr. F. C. H. Russell	1	(a) Norfolk, North ...	Hon. T. De Grey	1
	Colonel Gilpin	1		† Mr. F. Walpole	1
Berkshire ...	Mr. Benyon	1	Norfolk South ...	† Sir E. Lawson	1
	Col. Loyd Lindsay	1		Mr. C. S. Read	1
Berwick ...	† Mr. John Walter	1		Mr. E. Howes	1
	Viscount Bury	1	Northallerton ...	† Mr. J. Hutton	1
Beverley ...	† Mr. John Stapleton	1	Northampton ...	† Mr. C. Gilpin	1
	Sir H. Edwards	1		Lord Henley	1
Bewdley ...	† Capt. Kennard	1	Northamptonshire, North	Right Hon. G. W. Hunt	1
Birmingham ...	† Sir R. Glass	1	Northamptonshire, S. ...	† Mr. Sackville Stopford	1
	Mr. George Dixon	1		† Sir R. Knightley	1
	Mr. John Bright	1	Northumberland, N. ...	† Maj. F. W. Cartwright	1
	† Mr. P. H. Muntz	1		† Earl Percy	1
Birkenhead ...	Mr. John Laird	1	Northumberland, S. ...	† Mr. Ridley	1
Blackburn ...	Mr. W. H. Hornby	1		Mr. Beaumont	1
	Mr. Joseph Feilden	1		Mr. Liddell	1
Bodmin ...	Hon. E. F. L. Gower	1	Norwich ...	† Sir H. J. Stracey	1
Bolton ...	† Mr. J. Hick	1		† Sir William Russell	1
	Mr. J. W. Malcom	1	Nottingham ...	† Sir R. J. Clifton	1
Boston ...	† Mr. Thomas Collins	1		† Col. Ichabod Wright	1
	Mr. W. E. Forster	1	Notts, South ...	Mr. Barrow	1
Bradford ...	† Mr. H. W. Ripley	1		Mr. Hildyard	1
	Mr. Morgan	1	Notts, North, ...	Mr. Denison (the Speaker)	1
Brecknockshire ...	Mr. Howel Gwyn	1		Mr. Smith	1
Brecon ...	† Mr. A. W. Kinglake	1	Oldham ...	† Mr. Hibbert	1
Bridgwater ...	Mr. Philip Vanderbyl	1		Mr. Platt	1
	Mr. Whitmore	1	Oxford ...	Right Hon. E. Cardwell	1
Bridgnorth ...	† Mr. T. A. Mitchell	1		† Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Q.C.	1
Bridport ...	Mr. James White	1	Oxfordshire ...	Mr. Henley	1
Brighton ...	† Professor Fawcett	1		Colonel North	1
	Hon. F. H. P. Berkeley	1	Oxford University ...	† Mr. W. C. Cartwright	1
Bristol ...	† Mr. Samuel Morley	1		Mr. G. Hardy	1
	Sir Harry Verney	1	Pembroke ...	Mr. Mowbray	1
Bucks ...	Mr. Disraeli	1	Pembrokeshire ...	† Mr. Meyrick	1
	Mr. Da Pré	1		Mr. Scourfield	1
	† Mr. Lambert	1	Penryn ...	† Mr. R. N. Fowler	1
(a) Burnley ...	† Mr. R. Shaw	1		† Mr. Eastwick	1
Bury (Lancashire) ...	Mr. R. N. Phillips	1	Peterborough ...	† Mr. Wells	1
Bury St. Edmunds ...	† Mr. J. Hardcastle	1		Mr. G. H. Whalley	1
	Mr. E. Greene	1	Petersfield ...	Mr. W. Nicholson	1
Calne ...	† Lord E. Fitzmaurice	1	Plymouth ...	† Mr. Arthur Guest	1
Cambridge ...	† Colonel Torrens	1		† Sir R. P. Collier	1
	† Mr. W. Fowler	1	Poole ...	Mr. Walter Morrison	1
Cambridgeshire ...	† Lord G. Manners	1	Pontefract ...	† Mr. H. C. E. Childers	1
	Lord Royston	1	Portsmouth ...	† Major Waterhouse	1
	† Mr. Brand	1		† Sir James Elphinstone	1
Cambridge University ...	Right Hon. S. Walpole	1		Mr. W. H. Stone	1
	Mr. Beresford Hope	1	Preston ...	† Mr. E. Hermon	1
Cardiff ...	Colonel Crichton Stuart	1		† Sir T. G. Heeketh	1
Cardigan District ...	Sir Thomas Lloyd	1	Radnor ...	Mr. R. G. Price	1
Cardiganshire ...	Mr. E. M. Richards	1	Radnorshire ...	Mr. Walsh	1
Cardle ...	† Sir Wilfrid Lawson	1	Reading ...	† Sir F. H. Goldsmid	1
	Mr. E. Potter	1		Mr. Shaw-Lefevre	1
Carmarthen District ...	Colonel Cowell Stepany	1	Richmond ...	† Sir Roundell Palmer	1
Carmarthenshire ...	† Mr. Sartoris	1	Ripon ...	Lord John Hay	1
	† Mr. J. Jones	1		Mr. T. B. Potter	1
Carnarvon District ...	† Mr. W. B. Hughes	1	Rochdale ...	Mr. W. Martin	1
Carnarvonshire ...	† Captain Parry	1	Rochester ...	† Serjeant Kinglake	1
Canterbury ...	† Mr. Butler-Johnstone	1		† Mr. G. J. Noel	1
	† Captain Brinkman	1	Rutlandshire ...	† Mr. G. H. Finch	1
Chatham ...	Mr. A. J. Otway	1		† Mr. Stewart Hardy	1
Cheltenham ...	† Mr. H. B. Samuelson	1	Salford ...	† Mr. Cawley	1
Cheshire, East ...	Mr. Egerton	1		† Mr. T. W. Charley	1
	† Mr. Legh	1	Salisbury ...	† Dr. Lush	1
Cheshire, West ...	† Sir Philip Egerton	1		Mr. E. W. Hamilton	1
	Mr. Tollemache	1	Sandwich ...	† Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen	1
Chester ...	† Mr. H. C. Raikes	1		† Mr. Brassey	1
	† Lord Henry Lennox	1	Scarborough ...	† Sir John Johnstone	1
Chichester ...	Mr. G. Goldney	1		Mr. J. D. Dent	1
Chippenham ...	† Mr. E. H. Burke	1	Shaftesbury ...	Mr. G. G. Glyn	1
Christchurch ...	Hon. A. A. Bathurst	1	Sheffield ...	† Mr. G. Hadfield	1
Cirencester ...	† Mr. Ashton	1		† Mr. A. J. Mundella	1
Cokermouth ...	† Mr. J. Fletcher	1	Shoreham ...	Right Hon. S. Cave	1
Colchester ...	Mr. Rabow	1		† Sir Percy Burrell	1
	† Dr. Brewer	1	Shrewsbury ...	Mr. Clement	1
Cornwall, East ...	† Sir J. Trelawny	1		† Mr. Figgins	1
	† Mr. Williams	1	Shropshire, North ...	† Mr. O. Gore	1
Cornwall, West ...	† Mr. St. Aubyn	1		Viscount Newport	1
Coventry ...	† Mr. P. Vivian	1	Shropshire, South ...	General Herbert	1
	† Mr. H. W. Eaton	1		Colonel Corbett	1
Cricklade ...	† Mr. Staveley Hill	1	Somersetshire, West ...	† Sir A. A. Hood	1
	† Hon. F. Cadogan	1		Mr. Gore Langton	1
	† Sir D. Gooch	1	Somersetshire, East, ...	† Major Allen	1
Cumberland, East ...	† Mr. Hodgson	1		† Mr. R. Bright	1
	† Mr. C. W. G. Howard	1	(a) Somersetshire, Mid ...	Mr. Neville Grenville	1
Cumberland, West ...	† Mr. P. Wyndham	1		† Mr. R. H. Paget	1
	† Captain Lowther	1	Southampton ...	Mr. R. Guiney	1
(a) Darlington ...	† Mr. E. Backhouse	1		† Mr. P. M. Hoare	1
Denbigh ...	† Mr. W. Williams	1	South Shields ...	† Mr. J. C. Stevenson	1
			Stafford ...	† Mr. H. D. Pochin	1
				† Capt. Meller	1
			St. Ives ...	† Mr. Magniac	1
			Staffordshire, North ...	† Mr. Adderley	1
				† Sir E. M. Buller	1

Constituency.	Members.	L. C.
(a) Staffordshire, East ...	Mr. A. Bass ...	1
(a) Staffordshire, West ...	† Mr. McClean ...	1
(a) Staleybridge ...	† Mr. M. Ingram ...	1
Stamford ...	† Mr. Smith Child ...	1
Stockton ...	† Mr. Sidebottom ...	1
Stockport ...	† Sir J. C. D. Hay ...	1
Stoke-upon-Trent ...	† Mr. J. Dodds ...	1
Stroud ...	† Mr. W. Tipping ...	1
Suffolk, East ...	† Mr. J. B. Smith ...	1
Suffolk, West ...	† Mr. Melly ...	1
Sunderland ...	† Colonel Roden ...	1
Surrey, East ...	† Mr. Dickenson ...	1
(a) Surrey, Mid. ...	† Mr. Winterbotham ...	1
Surrey, West ...	† Mr. Henniker-Major ...	1
Sussex, East ...	† Mr. Corrance ...	1
Sussex, West ...	† Major W. Parker ...	1
Swansea ...	† Lord A. Hervey ...	1
Taunton ...	† Mr. Candlish ...	1
Tavistock ...	† Alderman Gourley ...	1
Tewkesbury ...	† Mr. Locke King ...	1
Thirsk ...	† Mr. Charles Buxton ...	1
Tiverton ...	† Mr. Peek ...	1
Truro ...	† Mr. Brodick ...	1
Tynemouth ...	† Mr. Cubitt ...	1
Walsall ...	† Mr. Briscoe ...	1
Wareham ...	† Mr. Dodson ...	1
Warington ...	† Mr. Gregory ...	1
Warwick ...	† Colonel Bartlett ...	1
Warwickshire, North ...	† Mr. H. Wyndham ...	1
Warwickshire, South ...	† Mr. Dillwyn ...	1
Wednesbury ...	† Sir Robert Peel ...	1
Wellingford ...	† Sir Henry Bulwer ...	1
Wenlock ...	† Mr. Barclay ...	1
Westbury ...	† Mr. Serjeant Cox ...	1
Westmoreland ...	† Mr. A. Russell ...	1
Weymouth ...	† Captain Price ...	1
Whitby ...	† Sir W. P. Gallwey ...	1
Whitehaven ...	† Hon. G. Denman ...	1
Wigan ...	† Mr. J. Amory ...	1
Wiltshire, North ...	† Mr. F. M. Williams ...	1
Wiltshire, South ...	† Captain J. C. Vivian ...	1
Winchester ...	† Mr. E. T. Smith ...	1
Windsor ...	† Mr. Beaumont ...	1
Wolverhampton ...	† Mr. C. Forster ...	1
Woodstock ...	† Mr. J. H. Calcraft ...	1
Worcester ...	† Mr. Rylands ...	1
Worcestershire, West ...	† Mr. A. W. Peel ...	1
Worcestershire, East ...	† Mr. E. Greaves ...	1
Wyeombe ...	† Mr. Newdegate ...	1
York ...	† Mr. B. Davenport ...	1
Yorkshire, E. Riding ...	† Mr. H. C. Wise ...	1
Yorkshire, N.W. Riding ...	† Mr. John Hardy ...	1
Yorkshire, E. W. Riding ...	† Mr. N. Brogden ...	1
Yorkshire, N. W. Riding ...	† Mr. Stanley Vickers ...	1
Yorkshire, S. W. Riding ...	† General Forester ...	1
	† Mr. Brown ...	1
	† Mr. J. L. Phipps ...	1
	† Earl of Bective ...	1
	† Hon. G. H. Lowther ...	1
	† Mr. Hambr ...	1
	† Mr. Edwards ...	1
	† Mr. W. H. Gladstone ...	1
	† Mr. Cavendish Bentinck ...	1
	† Mr. H. Woods ...	1
	† Mr. John Lancaster ...	1
	† Mr. Antrobus ...	1
	† Lord H. Thynne ...	1
	† Mr. T. Grove ...	1
	† Sir G. Jenkinson ...	1
	† Lord Charles Bruce ...	1
	† Mr. W. B. Simonds ...	1
	† Mr. Bousham Carter ...	1
	† Mr. R. Eykyn ...	1
	† Mr. Villiers ...	1
	† Mr. Wedgwood ...	1
	† Mr. H. Barnett ...	1
	† Mr. W. Laslett ...	1
	† Mr. Sherriff ...	1
	† Mr. Knight ...	1
	† Mr. Dowdeswell ...	1
	† Mr. Amphlett ...	1
	† Mr. Lytton ...	1
	† Hon. W. H. Carington ...	1
	† Mr. James Lowther ...	1
	† Mr. Brown-Westhead ...	1
	† Mr. Sykes ...	1
	† Mr. Broadley ...	1
	† Sir F. Crossley ...	1
	† Lord F. C. Cavendish ...	1
	† Mr. Denison ...	1
	† Mr. Fielden ...	1
	† Col. O. Duncombe ...	1
	† Mr. F. A. Milbank ...	1
	† Viscount Milton ...	1
	† Mr. H. F. Beaumont ...	1

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen City ...	Colonel Sykes ...	1
Aberdeenshire, East ...	† Mr. Forry ...	1
Aberdeenshire, West ...	† Mr. M. Combe ...	1
Argyleshire ...	† Marquis of Lorne ...	1
Ayr District ...	† Mr. Craufurd ...	1
Ayrshire, North ...	† Mr. Finlay ...	1
(a) Ayrshire, South ...	† Sir D. Wedderburn ...	1
Banff ...	† Mr. R. Duff ...	1
Berwickshire ...	† Mr. D. Robertson ...	1
Buteshire ...	† Mr. Dalrymple ...	1
Caithness-shire ...	† Mr. Traill ...	1
Clackmannanshire ...	† Mr. Adam ...	1
Dumfries ...	† Mr. Jardine ...	1
Dumfries-shire ...	† Mr. Orr Ewing ...	1
Dumfriesshire ...	† Sir S. Waterlow ...	1
Dundee ...	† Mr. Armistead ...	1
Edinburgh ...	† Sir J. Ogilvy ...	1
Edinburghshire ...	† Mr. McLaren ...	1
Elgin Burghs ...	† Mr. Grant Duff ...	1
Elginshire ...	† Mr. Grant ...	1
Falkirkshire ...	† Mr. Merry ...	1
Fife-shire ...	† Sir R. Anstruther ...	1
Forfarshire ...	† Mr. Carnegie ...	1
Glasgow ...	† Mr. Dalglish ...	1
	† Mr. Graham ...	1
	† Mr. Anderson ...	1
	† Mr. Grive ...	1
	† Sir H. Davie ...	1
	† Lord Elcho ...	1
	† Mr. G. Trevelyan ...	1
	† Mr. Mackintosh ...	1
	† Mr. Cameron ...	1
	† Mr. Baue ...	1

Constituency.	Members.	L. C.
Kincardineshire ...	Mr. Nicol ...	1
Kirkcaldy ...	Mr. Aytoun ...	1
Kirkcubrightshire ...	† Mr. Maxwell ...	1
Lanarkshire, North ...	† Sir E. Colebrooke ...	1
(a) Lanarkshire, South ...	† Major Hamilton ...	1
Leith ...	† Mr. Macle ...	1
Linlithgowshire ...	† Mr. P. M. Lagan ...	1
Montrose ...	† Mr. Baxter ...	1
Paisley ...	† Mr. Crum Ewing ...	1
Perth ...	† Hon. A. Kinross ...	1
Perthshire ...	† Mr. O. S. Parker ...	1
Peebles & Selkirk Co. ...	† Sir G. Montgomery ...	1
Perthshire ...	† Mr. Spiers ...	1
Ross and Cromarty ...	† Mr. Matheson ...	1
Roxburghshire ...	† Sir W. Scott ...	1
Stirling ...	† Admiral Erskine ...	1
St. Andrew's Burghs ...	† Mr. Billicie ...	1
Stirling ...	† Mr. J. S. Campbell ...	1
Sutherlandshire ...	† Lord R. Gower ...	1
Wick ...	† Mr. Loch ...	1
Wigton ...	† Mr. G. Young ...	1
Wigtonshire ...	† Lord Garlies ...	1

IRELAND.

Antrim County ...	† Mr. O'Neill ...	1
Armagh County ...	† Admiral Seymour ...	1
Armagh ...	† Sir J. M. Stronge ...	1
Athlone ...	† Mr. Verner ...	1
Bandoo ...	† Mr. John Vance ...	1
Belfast ...	† Sir John Bennet ...	1
Carlow County ...	† Mr. Shaw ...	1
Carlow ...	† Mr. Johnston ...	1
Carrickfergus ...	† Mr. M. Clure ...	1
Cashel ...	† Mr. Bruen ...	1
Cavan ...	† Mr. Kavanagh ...	1
Clonmel ...	† Captain Fagan ...	1
Coleraine ...	† Mr. Delway ...	1
Cork County ...	† Mr. O'Beirne ...	1
Cork City ...	† Colonel Annesley ...	1
Clare ...	† Mr. Sanderson ...	1
Donegal County ...	† Mr. Beggwell ...	1
Down County ...	† Sir H. H. Bruce ...	1
Downpatrick ...	† Mr. Downing ...	1
Drogheda ...	† Mr. Smith Barry ...	1
Dublin City ...	† Mr. Maguire ...	1
Dublin County ...	† Mr. Murphy ...	1
Dublin University ...	† Sir C. O'Leary ...	1
Dungannon ...	† Colonel Vandeleur ...	1
Dungarvan ...	† Mr. Connolly ...	1
Ennis ...	† Marquis of Hamilton ...	1
Enniskillen ...	† Lord Hill Trevor ...	1
Fermanagh County ...	† Colonel Forde ...	1
Galway ...	† Mr. Keown ...	1
Galway County ...	† Mr. B. Whitworth ...	1
Kerry County ...	† Sir A. Guinness ...	1
Kildare ...	† Mr. Pim ...	1
Kilkenny ...	† Colonel Taylor ...	1
Kilkenny County ...	† Mr. Hamilton ...	1
King's County ...	† Mr. Lefroy ...	1
Kinsale ...	† Dr. Ball ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Col. S. Knox ...	1
Lancaster County ...	† Mr. C. Lian ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. H. Matthews ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Captain St. George ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Viscount O'Brien ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Captain Archdall ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Colonel Cole ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Vis. St. Lawrence ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Sir R. Blennerhassett ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Gregory ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Viscount Burke ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Lord Castlereagh ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Herbert ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Cogan ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Lord G. Fitzgerald ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Sir John Gray ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Bryan ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Agar Ellis ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Sir P. O'Brien ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Sherlock ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Sir G. Colthurst ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Dr. Brady ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. W. O. Gore ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Major Gavin ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Russell ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Monsell ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Synan ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. E. W. Verner ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Dowse ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Sir F. Heygate ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Peel Dawson ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Col. Greville-Nugent ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. O'Reilly ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. C. Fortescue ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Deas ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Serjeant Sullivan ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Lord Bingham ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. G. H. Moore ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. C. Bally ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. McEvoy ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Colonel Leslie ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Shirley ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. M'Mahon ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Kirk ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Captain Damer ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Digby ...	1
Lancaster ...	† The O'Connor Don ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Colonel French ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Major Knox ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. O'Connor ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. R. G. Booth ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. C. Moore ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Captain White ...	1
Lancaster ...	† The O'Donoghue ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Corry ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Lord C. Hamilton ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Blake ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. DeLahunty ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Esmond ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. De La Poer ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Pollard Unghart ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Greville Nugent ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Devereux ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Sir J. Power ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. D. Arcey ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Dick ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Fitzgibbon ...	1
Lancaster ...	† Mr. Wegudin ...	1

Liberals returned 381

Conservatives returned 273

Liberal majority 108

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

FRANCE.—DEATH OF M. BERRYER.

M. BERRYER died on Sunday at the age of 78. The son of an advocate, Pierre-Antoine Berryer's education was confined to the *Oratorians* of Jutilly, where he appears to have established a character presenting very strong contrasts. His inclinations pointed to the sacred profession; but he yielded to the wishes of his family, and read for the bar.

At first averse to hard study, his success in acquiring a knowledge of the subjects to which he applied himself caused the young student to devote his time to them with untiring assiduity, and he made himself a master not only of jurisprudence but of the exact sciences. His devotion to these pursuits was interrupted by a romantic attachment; and at twenty-one he became the husband of Mdlle. Gautier, whose age at that time did not exceed sixteen years. Necessity now gave a strong stimulus to exertion, and the young advocate soon proved to the world of what brilliant material his mind was formed.

Throughout his life an ardent and active supporter of the Bourbons, Berryer rendered himself famous in 1814, when only four-and-twenty, by announcing at Rennes, in the presence of magistrates and law students, the fall of Napoleon; and during the Hundred Days bore arms in defence of the ancient dynasty. His sympathies with the Bourbons, however, did not prevent him from making strenuous efforts at the Restoration, against all ultra-royalist zeal. In fact, throughout his life, on whatever side his professional services were retained, he proved himself not only an advocate of the first eloquence and acuteness, but a man of lofty purpose and unbending integrity.

In 1830, M. Berryer was elected deputy for the department of the Haute-Loire, and was offered, but declined, the post of Under-Secretary of State. He remained in France after the fall of the Bourbons, taking an active part in the discussion of financial and other questions, and increasing the fame of his forensic reputation.

In 1863, he became a member of the Corps Législatif, and his career in that assembly fully sustained his character for ability and integrity. It is now just four years since the members of the English Bar had the satisfaction of showing their appreciation of the great French advocate, then on a visit to a legal luminary, scarcely less famous in M. Berryer's country than in his own, by entertaining him at a dinner in the Middle Temple. It was a mark of respect which had, we believe, never before been paid to a member of the Bar of another country, and was a just tribute to qualities which had won the respect and admiration of every member of the great profession to which he belonged.

PRUSSIA.—THE BUDGET AND THE ESTIMATES.

THE Estimates for the ensuing year show a deficit, instead of the ordinary surplus of the Prussian Budgets, and the Opposition have not failed to profit by the circumstances. According to them the entire policy of the Cabinet is to be held guilty for the untoward event. It is urged, if instead of clinging to obsolete principles, the Government would make up their minds to carry on the administration in a liberal spirit and sanction the requisite reforms in the municipal, scholastic, and ecclesiastical departments, the people of Southern Germany would force their Sovereigns to join the Confederacy, thus rendering the latter too solid to dread attack, and too formidable to necessitate the maintenance of a large army in times of peace. The principal item of the national expenditure, therefore, might be reduced by one-fourth or by one-third, if only the Government could resolve to mend their political morals and conform to the imperative demands of the age. To this, the liberal argument of the day, the Government are too wary to reply in an unconciliatory tone. Though adhering to Conservative tenets, and evidently unwilling to concede the demands raised by the Opposition, they are well aware that to reply by a direct negative would not be safe at a time when the possibility of foreign danger is too near to allow of any serious split occurring in the country.

AUSTRIA.

One more obstacle was placed in the way of the return of priestly domination in Austria by the passage, in the Lower House of the Diet at Pesth, of the bills relative to mixed marriages and religious equality.

EGYPT.—PASSAGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL BY

FRENCH WAR VESSEL.

THE *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a telegram from Port Said in Egypt, stating that the French war vessel *Levette* has passed the Suez Canal, proceeding en route for Mayotte.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

THE SUPPOSED ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN KING.—A correspondent writing from Sligo says:—The general excitement has prevented reliable information being gleaned as to the circumstances of the death of Captain King, but from what I was able to learn within ten minutes of the occurrence it appears that he and his nephew, Captain Webber, accompanied by Captain Jones, Harper Campbell, Esq., and another gentleman, were proceeding, a few minutes before eight o'clock a.m., up Jail-street to the courthouse, when they were met by a violent mob in the interest of Captain Flanagan, at the corner of Castle-street, and Captain Jones and Mr. Campbell, who were in advance, getting off with nothing worse than the blows of a few sticks on the head. In the course of the struggle Captain King managed to gain his feet, Captain Webber being still on the ground, when the report of a pistol was heard, and Captain King fell dead into the arms of a stranger in the crowd, shot through the heart. It is asserted by the friends of Captain Flanagan that either Captain King or Captain Webber had a revolver which was presented at their assailants, which was struck up by one of them, when it went off; but, on the other hand, I regret to say that a vast number believe that the shot was not the result of accident. The deceased, though a very prominent supporter of Major Knox, and an earnest politician, was a gentleman universally esteemed. He was a nephew of the late Lord Lorton, was himself a gentleman of considerable property, and, I regret to say, leaves a widow—his second wife—and fourteen children surviving.



THE MARKET PLACE AT CAYENNE, FRENCH GUINEA.

THE MARKET PLACE AT CAYENNE.

CAYENNE is the principal sea-port town and French Guyana and is the capital of that colony. The town covers a surface of about 70 hectares, and contains about 500 houses, mostly of wood. It is divided into the old and new towns. Between the two is the Place d'Amores, a large open space, planted with orange trees. Many French political offenders are sent to Cayenne, where there is a large penitentiary. We give an engraving of the market place, which does an active business with both towns and the district round Cayenne. The colony was founded about 1635.

INTERIOR OF SERAI IN THE SUBZEE-MUNDEC.

On the high road to Delhi are numerous serais, or resting-places for travellers. One of these is shown in our illustration on the present page. The exterior presents to view mere high flat walls, with no attempt at ornament or display. Opening into the interior all round is a row of double chambers, or rather cells, in each one is merely four rough walls with a vaulted roof. In the centre of the court is a raised terrace for the Mahometans to kneel on as they pray morning and evening, with their faces turned towards the sacred city of their faith.

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD-FIELDS.

The South African Goldfields Exploration Company is about to despatch an expedition to ascertain the value and extent of the goldfields in South Africa. The chief control of the undertaking will be placed in the hands of Sir J. Swinburne, though the actual work of the expedition will devolve upon Mr. T. Baines, F.G.S., a well-known African traveller, and Mr. C. J. Nelson, a Swede, who has had twelve or thirteen years' experience in the goldfields of California. Mr. Jewell, the secretary of the company, will also be of the party, and act as photographer. The country between the Zambesi and the Limpopo is to be explored, and it is expected that the expedition will be absent about a year. In his wanderings with Dr. Livingstone Mr. Baines has already been in the valley of the Zambesi and in the Transvaal, and in 1858 he saw the natives working gold on the border of the country which he is now about to explore. The following is extracted from his diary:—"Went to sketch some native goldsmiths at work for Senhor Tito. They use a broken earthen pot for a furnace, and a small goat skin, instead of two like the blacksmiths. They use crucibles made from the nests of the mason wasps, and cast the metal into ingots five or six inches long by half an inch square; these the principal smith was drawing out into bars with a hammer on a small anvil, fixed into a block of wood the iron weighing perhaps three or four pounds, and the wood twice as much. Another native, at more delicate work, had a flat dish of fire on the ground,

and obtained his heat by using part of a gun barrel as a blow pipe, and a third used a small pair of scales to weigh the gold dust or the finished work. The gold is found in the Duena and other tributary streams, and is worth 3 dols. or 12s. per ounce; the ounce, however, is much less than ours. When I had half finished I was sent for to the house to see Senhor Manuel, whose portrait I am taking as an acknowledgment of kindness formerly shown to Dr. Livingstone." Mr. Baines was presented with some specimens of native workmanship. The explorers anticipate that they will have to go into a country where no travellers have yet set foot.

FIGHT WITH A HOUSEBREAKER.

HENRY ABRAHAM, twenty-two, was charged, at the South-west Police-court, with being concerned with another not in custody in breaking and entering a bed-room at the Golden Fleece Tavern, Saint George's New Town, Kent-street, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of linen and wearing apparel, the property of Mr. George Halford, the landlord.—The prosecutor said that about ten minutes before twelve o'clock on the previous night he had partially closed his house, and proceeded into the bar-parlour to speak to his wife. While there he heard noises in their bed-room overhead. Knowing that he had shortly before double-locked that door, with the addition of a padlock, he felt rather surprised, but he at once ran upstairs and found the door broken open. On entering the bed-room he saw the prisoner and another man well known to him ransacking the drawers, which they had opened, and as soon as they saw him they put their candle out, and tried to rush out of the room. He caught hold of them, and secured the prisoner, but his companion got away. In the struggle with the prisoner they both fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom. He, however, never let go his hold, but with the assistance of his brother and another tradesman pulled him into the bar-parlour and locked him in. A number of the prisoner's companions rushed into the house, broke open the door, and tried to rescue him, but fortunately the police came in, and the prisoner was secured. Witness and the constable then went upstairs to the bed-room and found all the drawers ransacked, and their contents piled up in a large bundle ready to be carried away. The prisoner declined to say anything in defence, and was remanded.

"LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR."—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore grey or faded hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles, price six shillings. Sold by chemists and perfumers.—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London.—[ADVT.]

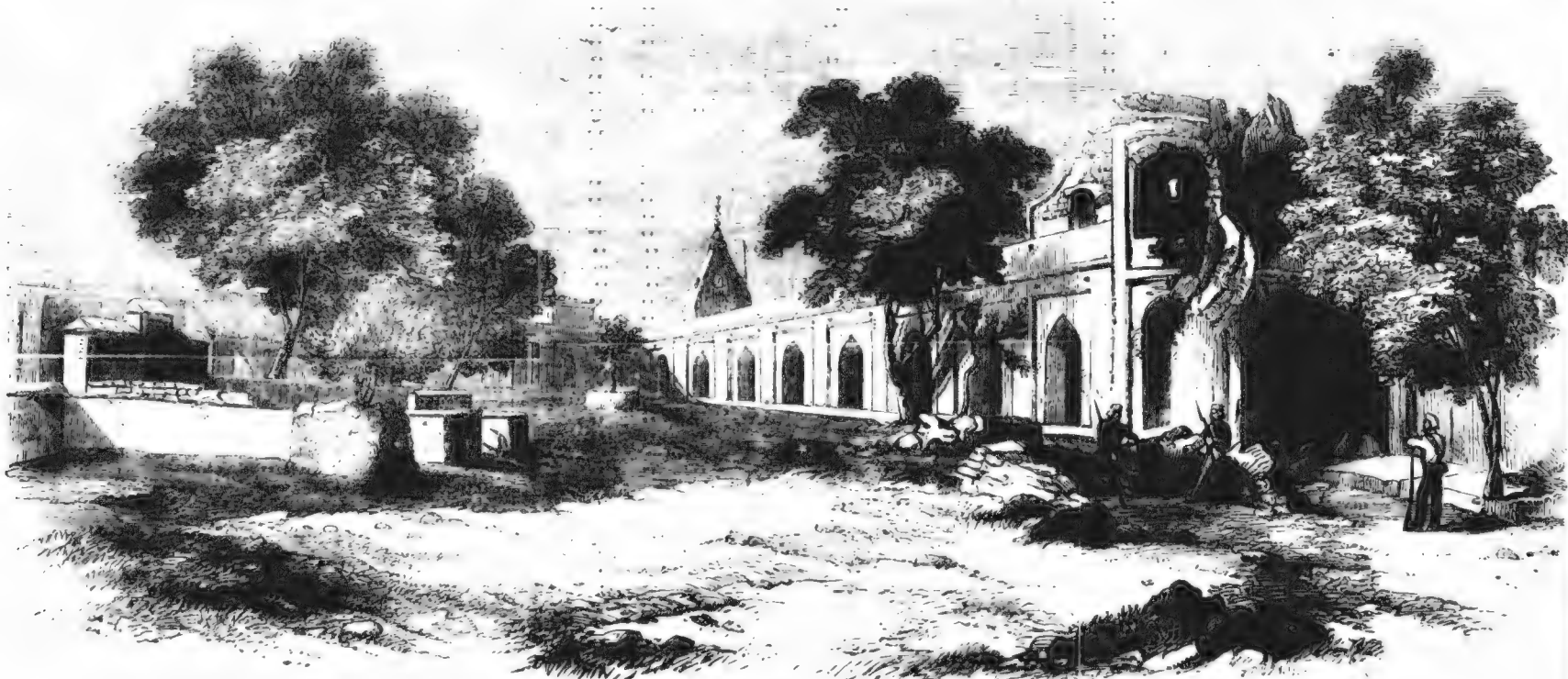
THE AUTHOR OF THE LODGER FRANCHISE.

By a happy coincidence the first application of Mr. Torrens's Artisans Dwelling Act has been made, in the Poplar district, at the moment Mr. Jabez Hogg and other influential Finsbury people were preparing an appeal to the country to defray the election expenses of the author of the lodger franchise. There is not another member of the old House of Commons who can show such solid service to the nation as this—the fruit of one session—gathered by the zealous and accomplished member for Finsbury. It is to be hoped that the appeal of the Finsbury election committee will meet with a cordial response in every part of the country.

In one session Mr. Torrens enfranchised the lodger, and deprived his landlord of the power of locating him in a hole unfit to be a human dwelling place. The two first houses condemned under the Artisans' Dwelling Act are situated in Barr's-alley, Robin Hood-lane, Poplar. The medical officer reported them to be uninhabitable—albeit a family dwelt in each of them; and the Poplar District Board of Works ordered the landlord to demolish the dilapidated tenements within three months. The beginning has been made; it will be followed up by vigorous action, we trust, in all the poor districts, where people in the lowest stage of poverty that can be reached on the free side of the workhouse walls, are thrust into foul cellars and garrets by bowless landlords, who charge them rents which should command a decent roof. Little houses are splendid paying property, is the vulgar saying; because the poorest pay the highest rents, just as they buy food at the dearest rate. Mr. Torrens has got an Act through Parliament that will curb the hitherto unchecked rapacity of petty landlords, and compel them to be content with a fair return for their capital. The poor may not get cheaper lodgings, but they will get good healthy rooms, instead of cellars, and fresh air, instead of pestilence when they open their windows.

We repeat, it is proposed to pay the election expenses of Mr. Torrens by public subscription. We add that Mr. Jabez Hogg, of 1, Bedford-square, is the recipient of subscriptions. The classes on whom the member for Finsbury has a claim are of vast numerical strength. We should like to see his expenses covered by the pence of the million.—*Lloyd's Weekly*.

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—Health by Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Dr. Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Dr. Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. and 121, New North Road, N. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s.—[ADVT.]



INTERIOR OF SERAI IN THE SUBZEE-MUNDEC.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The writs for the election of members in the new Parliament were made returnable on Thursday, the 10th of December. The 658 members can be sworn in within the three days, and the Royal Speech delivered probably on the following Tuesday.

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.—By the 26th of Victoria, cap. 29, section 3, all bills, charges, and claims on any candidate for or in respect of any election are to be sent, in "within one month of the declaration of the election," to the agents, or the right to recover is barred.

NEW OATH FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The following is the new oath of allegiance provided by the Act of last Session—31st and 32nd of Victoria, cap. 72—to be taken by the members of the new Parliament:—"I (giving the name) do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law; So help me God."

JEWS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—Since their emancipation the Jews have, at each general election, increased in their candidature for Parliamentary honours. At the present crisis no fewer than nine gentlemen of the above persuasion have been nominated, namely, Baron Rothschild, for the City of London; Baron Meyer Rothschild, for Hythe; Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, for Avebury; Mr. Alderman Salomons, for Greenwich; Sir Francis Goldsmid, for Reading; Mr. G. Jessel, Q.C., for Dover; Mr. Serjeant Simon, for Dewsbury; Mr. Julian Goldsmid, for Mid-Surrey; and Mr. H. Worms, for Sandwich. Six out of the nine (all Liberals) have been returned, and three defeated—Baron Rothschild for the City of London, and Mr. Worms and Mr. Goldsmid who stood on the Conservative side.

MR. CHRISTIE'S TESTIMONIAL.—The friends of Mr. Christie, the defeated candidate at Greenwich, are raising a subscription to pay

long as the English language is spoken, was rejected, principally on account of his nonconformity. At the present election for the borough of Bedford the two Liberal candidates were again a Whitbread and a Howard. This time, however, both were successful, and Mr. Howard was at the head of the poll, a fact which has more than local importance, as it indicates the growth of public opinion on the question of nonconformity. Mr. Howard, a Nonconformist, received nearly twice as many votes as the highest unsuccessful candidate, who is an influential local Conservative.

DURHAM.—DEAN WADDINGTON AT THE POLL BOOTH.—A correspondent writes:—"At Durham city election, the Ven. Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham, voted for the two Liberal candidates, Henderson and Davison. As he walked through the market-place to the poll, escorted by the two Liberal candidates, he uncovered his head, and received such an ovation as is rarely rendered to a Church dignitary in the city of Durham. His conduct afforded a striking contrast to the University clergy, who have been so persistently raising the cry, 'the Church is in danger.'"

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—A local journal relates the following anecdote:—"Walking in the castle grounds one day, the marquis perceiving an old man at work, accosted him, and asked how long he had been engaged on the estate. 'Years beyond the death of the late marquis,' was the reply. 'Indeed,' responded the Marquis, 'that's a long time. What wages did they give you?' 'I had twelve shillings a week and my food; but five years since the food was stopped, and I have had only the twelve shillings,' was the reply. 'Well, in future you shall have eighteen shillings a week while you live, whether you work or not,' said the marquis; and we need not say the old man expressed his gratitude in fitting terms. The old man being a voter, the marquis asked him how he intended voting; and grateful for the kindness of which he had just been the object, the old man replied, 'Just as your lordship pleases.' The Marquis, 'But how would

a waggon, &c., weighing 12½ tons, but by means of this invention two men can lift a waggon of the same weight, or a 23-ton gun with the greatest ease.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Arrangements have been made for the following papers to be read during the present session, subject to such future alteration in regard to date as circumstances may require:—On Mosaic Decoration, by A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P., D.C.L.; Notes on the Celtic, Roman, Moorish, and other Architectural Remains in Algeria, by Professor T. H. Lewis, Fellow; A Descriptive Sketch of the New House at Humewood, county Wicklow, by Wm. White, Fellow; On a Development of the Theory of the Architecturesque, by Professor Kerr, Fellow; On the Topography and Antiquities of Constantinople, by the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D.; On Designs of Colour, by Wm. Benson, Esq.; On Architectural Criticism, by E. Ingress Bell, Associate; On Abyssinian Church Architecture, by Wm. Simpson, Esq.

LOWER ISLINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A distribution of Queen's and other prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department to successful students on Science Classes at Lower Islington Public Schools took place last week. The result shows a very high standard of attainments in the Science and Art Examinations of May, 1868. No less than nine first-class Queen's prizes, seven second-class, four third-class, besides several minor prizes, have been awarded to the students. In addition to these successes, three £10 scholarships have been awarded to three of the students, and a royal exhibition of £50 to R. W. Atkinson, tenable for three years, entitling him also to attend the lectures and laboratories of the School of Mines at the Royal College of Chemistry without payment of fees. This makes two £50 royal exhibitions awarded to Students in this school during the last two or three years. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Thomas Wilson, F.R.G.S., and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., and other gentlemen.



THE SICK BOY; OR, FADING AWAY. (FROM A PAINTING BY T. ROBERTS.)

the expenses of his candidature, as the most appropriate testimonial they can offer in acknowledgment of his services "in fighting the battle of purity of election."

THE HOUSE OF STANLEY AND THE REPRESENTATION OF LANCASHIRE.—A Preston journal says:—"The house of Stanley seems to be indissolubly associated with the representation of the county of Lancaster. The present Earl of Derby, his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather have each represented the county in Parliament, and now the Hon. F. A. Stanley, a member of the sixth generation in direct succession, has been returned one of its members at the head of the poll. Members of the house of Stanley have sat for the county, with occasional intermissions, since the time of Henry IV."

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROEBUCK.—A proposition originating with some of the working class electors of Sheffield, to present Mr. Roebuck with a handsome testimonial in consideration of his twenty years' service as a member of Parliament for that borough, has been very warmly taken up. Although no general canvass has as yet been started, a considerable sum has been sent in unsolicited, the amount already subscribed approaching £2,000. He does not deserve it from the workmen at all events.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The election of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland will take place in Holyrood House on the 13th of December next. With amusing quaintness the royal proclamation enjoins the magistrates of Edinburgh "to take special care to preserve the peace thereof during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorder, and violence whatsoever." This is a relic of the early post-union days.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—REMARKABLE ELECTION COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular coincidence that, ninety-four years ago, the two Liberal candidates for the representation of Bedford were Samuel Whitbread and John Howard, the philanthropist. The former was elected, but John Howard, a man whose name will endure as

you vote were you to please yourself?" "Well, my lord, if you have no objection, I would like to give my vote to the colonel," was the reply. The marquis laughed, and took leave of the labourer by saying, "Well, you shall vote to please yourself."

SCENE AT DROGHEDA ELECTION.—The excitement was now at its height. Some of the cavalry were dragged off their horses, their swords wrested from them and thrown over the battlements into the Boyne, and eventually the hussars were driven over the bridge, they retreating in the utmost disorder. The infantry now came to the rescue, and their engagement with the crowd was far more desperate. Soldiers' heads were belaboured with bludgeons; their guns, with bayonets fixed, in some instances, dragged from them and thrown over the bridge. People were observed flying in all directions for their lives, bugles sounding, the women shrieking for their husbands and sons. In a moment a shot—a solitary shot—is heard, and a young man named Thomas Woods, who received a bullet near the right ear, is observed to fall. A second shot is heard, but the ball lodged in the signboard of Mr. Murphy, a grocer, residing near the bridge. The far larger portion of the crowd now precipitately fled towards the court house. In a few moments the cavalry made an impetuous charge up Shop-street with drawn swords. The young man, Woods, who was shot, was found to have breathed his last. Another young man named Hugh Brady, who was standing beside Woods at the time he was shot, had his left arm grazed with the ball before it struck Woods. Brady's arm bled slightly. Woods' remains were carried to the county infirmary.

THE ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN will in future publish their transactions monthly during the Session.

HYDRAULIC JACK.—Mr. T. Armstrong, an ingenious mechanic has invented a hydraulic jack, which, from experiment, it is said promises to be of great advantage both on the score of efficiency and economy. By the old system it would require ten men to sling

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At their last meeting, Mr. H. W. Bates, President, in the chair, the following were exhibited:—By Mr. S. Stevens, *Sphinx celsio*, captured at Brighton in September, and a moth from the British collection of the late Mr. Desvignes, labelled "Immoraria, Hub.," which it was suggested, was a variety of *Sirenia cathrata*; by the President, on behalf of Mr. E. Birchall, some dwarf specimens of *Vanessa urticae* and *Zygana filipendula*, from the Isle of Man; by Mr. Fryer, *Scoparia Zelleri* and *Agrypnia picta*; by Mr. T. G. Briggs, a *Leucania*, captured at Folkestone, in August, which did not seem referable to any known British species; by Mr. Davis, about sixty-five species of larvae of British Lepidoptera, preserved for the cabinet; by Mr. G. S. Mosse, a collection of insects, chiefly Lepidoptera, from New York. Letters were read from Mr. J. Wilson, of Woolwich, announcing the breeding of a gynandromorphous specimen of *Lasiocampa quereus*; from Mr. A. Muller, of Fenge, requesting the aid of entomologists in the preparation of a descriptive list of the galls or excrescences on plants caused by insect agency; from Mr. R. W. Fereday, of Christ Church, New Zealand, requesting contributions of British insects, with a view to the formation of a collection for the museum there; from Mr. H. L. Schrader, of Shanghai, containing some miscellaneous observations on various insects; and from Mr. R. Trimen, of Cape Town, respecting an orthopterous insect occasionally found in gardens about Cape Town, and probably belonging to the genus *Anostostoma*. The following papers were read:—"Observations on some South African Butterflies enumerated in Mr. A. G. Butler's Catalogue of Satyridæ in the collection of the British Museum," by Mr. R. Trimen; "Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Heteromera," by Mr. F. Bates; and "Contributions to a Knowledge of European Trichoptera," Part I., by Mr. M. Lachlan.

IN consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eightpence per lb. cheaper. Every genuine packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[ADVT.]

THE GARDEN:

PLANTING of roses comes on now, and let us recommend those who pretend to have a rose garden to preserve some form and general plan; to make something like a design, and not content themselves with merely putting a rose here and a rose there. If they can do nothing better, let them form a bank of roses each side their single walk, by putting in dwarf roses in front, two-foot roses behind, and three-foot or four-foot roses behind them. This is an elegant way of forming a rose garden without any pretensions to novelty, and with every regard to effect. The front, or dwarf roses, must be picked for their slow growth, because many of the freely growing roses would ramble about in all directions, and climb about anything. The dwarf crimson, and others of that habit, are proper for the front row, within a foot of the edge. The standards can be of any height; but regard must also be had to the habit of the rose, which would be equally out of place, if of a rambling kind. Those who supply will always give the proper kinds, if you tell them what they are for. The climbing roses must be well fastened, and a good deal of the loose and superfluous branches cut away, if not already done. Look well after the last month's directions, and attend to all that has not yet been done; indeed, if the last month's affairs were well brought up, there would be little to do; but a good deal of planting is necessarily left for November, from the difficulty of getting all the plants that are required in October. Some are hardly ripe enough to move in October. Others are in great demand; but the sooner they are procured and planted the better, when once the leaf falls, or the tree is inclined to rest.

Where the tender sorts, such as the China, tea-scented, Bourbons, &c., have not been protected, they should be attended to before severe cold sets in. The roots should be mulched, and the branches shielded by some such open material as dried fern, or pease-haulm. Rough wicker baskets are sometimes used for this purpose, and they answer well as a covering for the branches; they are set over the plants during the period when protection is necessary. One great advantage attending them is, that they are easily removed and replaced.

Annuals that were sown in the autumn for early flowering in the spring, or such as have sprung up, self sown, in the beds or borders where they can be retained in patches, for the sake of their earliness, are the better for some degree of protection in very severe weather. With all such plants it is, moreover, very important to attend to thinning in due time, so that the plants may grow sturdy and strong, and not be drawn up spindly and weak from being overcrowded, which renders them much more susceptible of frost than when they make their growth after being properly thinned. This thinning is required as early in autumn as the plants become at all thick on the ground, so that they may have the advantage of exposure to all the sun and light which is at that season available. It is these patches, thus thinned out, that we recommend to be protected, and the best means of sheltering them is to stick into the ground about them small pieces of such open spray as spruce-fir branches or the fronds of the common bracken, cut in summer, and dried in readiness; two or three of these pieces a foot or so in height, placed about a patch of annuals, afford a great amount of protection, and if not put too close about them, keep off the light, but very little, and do not at all obstruct the circulation of air. The ground about such tender subjects should be frequently hoed in winter, this being done in intervals of dry weather; it helps to keep the soil open and porous about the plants, so that they are less affected with the rains. Wet, it should be remembered, is the chief enemy of the autumn-sown annuals, a great many of which will keep in good health during the winter if they can be kept moderately dry.

Plants in frames—such as carnations, pinks, auriculas, picotees, polyanthus, &c.—should not have a drop of water until they are fairly distressed for it. It is all the better for their keeping when quite at rest, so that the less they are excited all through winter the better. Many a house full of plants have been spoiled, and many destroyed, by the stupid habit of watering periodically without any regard to their wants. We have seen a house full of carnations being watered because it was their regular day, when the plants were already suffering mildew from excess of damp; and it is very difficult to persuade people that plants differ as much as ourselves in their wants and habits, and that each plant ought to be treated for itself. One plant will absorb twice as much water as another, so that in treating all alike you are killing one that requires nothing by over-doing, while others were doing well enough.

This distinction of plants and their wants is of the highest consequence in miscellaneous collections in a greenhouse. In such cases every tribe of plants may want different treatment. Geraniums, camellias, azaleas, cinerarias, although necessarily confined to the same apartment, by no means want the same treatment. Every plant should be examined before watering, and if there be the slightest dampness on the surface it should be passed over. Every quart of water used unnecessarily is not a wash, but is doing mischief. Everything should be done that is practicable towards keeping houses and pits dry, for dampness brings on mildew, and that is the most obstinate winter enemy we have.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Lord Stanley becomes Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, in consequence of the Duke of Montrose having given a casting vote in his favour.

CAMBRIDGE.—THE RICHEST LIVING IN ENGLAND.—By an Act of Parliament passed in 1855, and taking effect at the death of the late Rector, the former living of Doddington is now divided into seven rectories, viz.: Doddington, yearly value about £1,700; Wimington, ditto, £2,000; Benwick, ditto, £900; March Old Town, £1,300; March St. Peter's, ditto, £1,100; March St. John, ditto, £1,100; March St. Mary, ditto, £1,200. A new church at Wimington, as well as three new churches and a chapel of ease at March, will shortly be built. The new rector of Doddington is the Rev. George Augustus Walker.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simpler articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." [ADVERT.]

LAW AND POLICE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE RUSSIAN SPY.

Before the Common Serjeant, Zachiel Zeberaki, "the Russian spy," who was convicted at the last session of the offence of wilful and corrupt perjury, was brought up for judgment. Serjeant Sleight said that on the part of the Russian Government he had no observations to make to the court, and he must leave the matter entirely in the hands of his lordship.—Mr. Metcalfe said that on the part of the prosecution he had only to say that the prisoner had been convicted of perjury in the evidence he gave against a person named Oscar Newman. The prisoner then addressed the court at some length in the Russian language, and through the medium of an interpreter, the effect of his statement being that he had spoken the truth in his evidence against the prosecutor. The Common Serjeant sentenced him to penal servitude for five years. The prisoner, who appeared to be quite astounded at the sentence, was then removed.

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN AMERICAN SEAMAN.

Before Mr. Justice Byles, James Anderson, the American seaman who was convicted at the last session of the offence of manslaughter, but upon whom judgment was respite in order that a point of law raised in his favour might be argued in the Court of Criminal Appeal, was on Wednesday brought up for judgment.—The learned judge sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months, making altogether a period of six months' imprisonment.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NOTTING-HILL.

Charles Seller, aged twenty, charged with attempting to murder a lady named Russell, at Notting-hill, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

DISTRESSING CASE—MANSLAUGHTER OF A FATHER-IN-LAW.

Before Baron Pigott, Charles William Templeman, twenty-two, a respectable-looking young man, was charged with the manslaughter of Stephen Blake, his father-in-law.—Mr. Warner Sleight conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Ribton was counsel for the defence.—The prisoner had married the daughter of the deceased, she being at the time only sixteen years of age. The parents were aware of the marriage, but they did not seem to be consenting parties to it, and the marriage did not appear to have turned out very happily. The deceased was a valet to a gentleman in Eaton-place, and on the 11th of October the wife of the prisoner had gone to visit her mother and father in Eaton-place, and they were in the kitchen when the prisoner came to the house and entered the room where they were. He was at the time the worse for liquor, and by the direction of Mr. Charley, the master of the deceased, he was requested to leave the place. Some altercation took place between the prisoner and the deceased, and the prisoner struck the deceased a violent blow in the eye, which cut it open, and he bled profusely and the prisoner then seized him by the neck-cloth, swung him round and threw him down, and fell violently upon him. At first it was thought that the deceased had not received any very serious hurt, but he gradually sank and died about ten days after he had received the injury. Upon a post-mortem examination taking place, it was discovered that three of the ribs of the deceased had been broken, and that one of the broken bones had penetrated the pleura and caused congestion of the lungs, and death was the result of this injury. Immediately after the occurrence the prisoner seemed to have exhibited the utmost sorrow and remorse for what had happened, and he wrote several letters to his wife and his mother-in-law entreating their forgiveness for what he had done.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on the grounds that the act had been done in the heat of passion and without premeditation.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

BIGAMY CASE.

Mrs. Eliza Lumley, wife of Major Lumley who stands charged with bigamy, appeared in court before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in discharge of her recognisance.—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who was specially retained in her behalf, applied for the postponement of the trial to the next sessions. No grounds were stated for making the application.—The learned Commissioner said as there was no opposition on the part of the prosecution he had no objection to the trial being postponed.—Mrs. Lumley then renewed her previous personal recognisances and left the court.

CHARGE OF BURNING WITH VITRIOL.

On Thursday, Edmund Staples, fifty, was charged with feloniously and maliciously casting and throwing upon Alice O'Neill a large quantity of corrosive fluid, namely, oil of vitriol, with intent to maim and disfigure her and to do her grievous bodily harm.—The prisoner—who had previously lived with the female—was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

The business of the Court having terminated, the Court at its rising was adjourned until Monday, the 14th.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

ANOTHER STREET OUTRAGE.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, eighteen, a determined-looking fellow, was indicted for stealing a watch and chain and other articles value together £16, the property of John Loder, from the person of Mary Loder.—The prosecutrix was walking up Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, in the middle of the day about the latter end of October, when the prisoner rushed up to her and without saying a word, snatched from her a watch, chain, and appendages, and ran away with them, and for the time eluded detection. The prosecutrix gave information and a description of the prisoner to the police, and a fortnight afterwards he was apprehended at his mother's house, and the prosecutrix identified him as the person who had robbed her.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.

Sergeant Rowe, 4 G R, said the prisoner was a companion of four men who had received sentences of penal servitude on Monday last. He had had great difficulty in preventing the friends of the prisoner from committing violence on the prosecutrix. They had also been to her house and much annoyed her.—Samuel Ovey, of the City police, proved two previous convictions against the prisoner.—The Assistant-Judge sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A POST-OFFICE BY A BOY.

JAMES QUICK, a boy sixteen years of age, was indicted for attempting to steal upwards of £200, the moneys of Augustus Schroeder, in a dwelling-house.—The prisoner pleaded guilty.—From the facts disclosed by the depositions, it appeared that the prosecutor keeps a district post-office and money-order office, at 135, High-street, Poplar, and on the night of the 9th of October, a shopman, named Robert Rowen, was about leaving the office, there being at the time a large quantity of notes and gold in the till. Rowen had only turned his back for a moment when he received some information which made him return to the office, and there he found the prisoner on his knees behind the counter with his hand on the till, which contained moneys to the amount of between £200 and £300. He was then given into custody.—Herbert Reeves, warder at Coldbath-fields Prison, but in numerous convictions against the prisoner, and said he had only been discharged three hours from his last sentence when he was again taken for this offence. All his convictions were for stealing money in tills from shops.—The Judge said as this was only an attempt to steal, he could only sentence him to two years' hard labour.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED WOMAN.

JOHN GOLDING, age eighteen, a labourer, was indicted for indecently assaulting Mrs. Emma Carr, a married woman, in the Hackney-road, on the 17th inst.—Prisoner, who had been drinking, followed prosecutrix, and when, at the corner of a street, he came up with her, put one arm round her waist and indecently assaulted her. He expressed his sorrow, and the jury in finding him guilty recommended him to mercy on account of his youth.—Mr. Payne sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.

ALEXANDER MUORHOUSE, forty, alias Captain Williams, a mate of a vessel, who was tried here in July last for felony and acquitted, was placed in the dock indicted for breaking into a house and stealing a camphor wood chest, two sheets, two pillows, and other articles, value £3, the property of Robert Webster. On the former occasion the prisoner defended himself with much ability. The charge then was of robbing a sailor of £12, and the extraordinary manner in which he cross-examined the witnesses, and the loud and plausible defence he made, got him off.

The charge in the present case—to which he pleaded not guilty—was that of breaking into the prosecutor's house and stealing a chest. He was seen to be dragging the box out of the room, and he was given into custody.—Although the case lasted a long time the facts were few and simple. The prisoner was known to the parties living in the house, which he said was one of low character. After a patient trial the jury found the prisoner guilty.—Timothy Cox, 45 K, said the prisoner was an extraordinary man. He had been convicted of contempt of court, and had also suffered three months' imprisonment. When he first came to England he was ascertained to be a bushranger, and had been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and had escaped. He was known as Captain Williams. In Australia he belonged to the notorious "Burke's" gang. He was also concerned in this country with the Fenian conspiracy.—Sentence, a month's imprisonment with hard labour.—The prisoner, who is evidently a man of education, bowed to the Court and then left.

ROBBERY—A POLICE-SERGEANT REWARDED.

AARON ARBER and John Davis were charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from the person of a gentleman whose name was unknown. This was an ordinary street robbery, committed in Long-acre, at midnight. Serjeant Ackel made a clever capture and received a reward of £1.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.

INFIDENT DAYLIGHT ROBBERIES.—John Taylor, who said he had no fixed residence, was charged with stealing a fowl from the shop of Mr. Peake, at the corner of Fetter-lane, Fleet-street.—Robert Charles Lawson, a commercial traveller, said that he was in Fleet-street, about half-past twelve o'clock, when he saw the prisoner take a fowl from the window of Mr. Peake's shop, put it under his coat, and walk away with it. There was another man behind him, following him up close, as if to cover his motions. That man got away. He informed Mr. Peake of what he had seen, and that gentleman went after the prisoner.—Mr. Peake said that he went after the prisoner, and overtook him about thirty yards from the shop. He asked him what he had got under his coat, and he said nothing. He brought him back and opened his coat, and then saw the fowl he had stolen.—The prisoner said he was guilty.—Alderman Bealey characterised it as a most impudent robbery, and sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BOW STREET.

JOHN RYAN, aged about seventeen, was brought up on remand charged with stealing from the person of Alice Ferguson a leather bag, containing sundry articles.—The prosecutrix, who said she resided at Springhead, Gravesend, deposed that while walking down Oxford-street, at about half-past three in the afternoon, four boys, of whom the prisoner was one, came running out of Newton-street. They pushed up against her, and snatched away her bag. One of them kicked it along the pavement, and the prisoner snatched it up and ran away with it. She told a constable, for she was so excited she could remember no more.—Sergeant Marlow, 1 F, chased the prisoner, and, after a short pursuit, captured him with the bag, which he concealed under his coat. Took him into custody. Nothing had since been seen of the other offenders, but witness wished for a remand, in order to endeavour to apprehend them, and to ascertain if there had been any previous convictions against the prisoner. It was ultimately discovered that the prisoner had been committed for three years to the Hammersmith Reformatory, from which he had only recently been liberated.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. Vaughan said he deemed it a very serious case, and he could not do less than commit the prisoner to the House of Correction for six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST POLICEMEN.

At the police-court at Clerkenwell, Ann Underwood, of 272, Pentonville-road, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Pentonville-road, Clerkenwell. From the evidence of M'Intosh, 56 Y Reserve, and Walker, 96 Y, it appeared that between one and two in the morning they found the prisoner at the door of 272, Pentonville-road, knocking for admission. A person looked out of the window, and said she must go away, as she did not live there. The defendant said she did live there, and as she made use of bad language and would not go away, she was taken into custody. All the way to the police-station she was very violent. The defendant said that she had been out to a party, and that made her so late. She most positively denied that she was the worse for liquor, or that she made use of bad language.—Mr. Newton asked if the occupier of the house was in attendance, and a gentleman stepped forward and said that he was, but was out when the defendant was taken into custody. The defendant was a friend of his, and had a right to be at the house.—The defendant again repeated that she was not drunk, and had never in her life made use of bad language.—Mr. Newton: This woman ought not to have been taken into custody. To the defendant: Would you like to have the conduct of the police investigated?—The defendant: Yes, for the police slapped me very hardly on the cheek. I was dragged along very roughly.—Mr. Newton asked the police if it was true that they had struck the defendant, and was answered in the negative.—Defendant: I can prove by a witness that I was assaulted by the officers.—Mr. Newton: I will adjourn this case for a week, so that the conduct of the police may be inquired into. I will take your own recognisances in the sum of £25 to appear here in a week.—The defendant, who was very respectably dressed, and appeared highly indignant at the whole proceedings, entered into the required surety, and left the court with her friends.

GARROTTE ROBBERY.—George Cole, eighteen, bricklayer, was indicted for a robbery, with violence, on Charles Scilby, and stealing 22s. and a pair of silver eye-glasses. The prosecutor, who was rather the worse for liquor, was going through Eltham-street, Southwark, on the 8th of November, when he was accosted by a woman, and at the same time the prisoner, and two others not in custody, garrotted him, and stole the property. The jury found him guilty, and then four previous summary convictions were proved against him. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

A QUESTION OF WORDS.—When a man is hurt in a railway accident he very foolishly sues for "damages." Jones, who, impelled by a hatred of lawyers, is exhausting himself by revising the dictionary of legal terms, declares that, instead of damages, the wounded man having had enough of that already, he would sue for repairs. **WHAT SIN MAKES THE MOST NOISE.**—A toad.

A DOCTOR, who, at the end of a philosophical profession of unfaith, proclaimed his disbelief in a future existence, was thus answered: "I am not surprised, Doctor, at your materialism, and that you should think your patients too effectually killed ever to come to life again."

FAST ATTIRE.—Cut-away coats. A FORPISH fellow advised a friend not to marry a poor girl, as he would find matrimony with poverty "up-hill work."

"Good," said his friend; "I would rather go up hill than down hill any time."

A SAVING CLAUSE.—Madame de Stael's daughter, the Baroness de Broglie, was an extraordinary beauty. Her charms made such an impression on Prince Talleyrand, that, in contemplating them, he was often deficient in his attentions to her highly gifted mother. One day, being on a party of pleasure on the water, she was determined to confound him, and put this question:—"If our vessel were to be wrecked by a storm, which of us would you strive to save first, me or my daughter?" "Madam," instantly replied Talleyrand, "with the many talents and acquisitions you possess, it would be an affront to you to suppose that you cannot swim; I should therefore deem it my duty to save the baroness."

JOHN KNOX'S GRAVE.—Her Majesty's Board of Works has just completed the re-causwaying of the Parliament-square, Edinburgh, and recently a stone, brazed "I.K., 1672," with an orle, was set to mark the burial place of the renowned "Scots worthy" John Knox, over whose grave the Regent Morton pronounced the eulogium, "There lies one who never feared the face of man."

WREATH THE PUMP.—At Disley, near Derby, a fête was given a few days since in honour of the village pump. Four hundred persons sat down to tea, and music, and muffs and flags decorated the place of their festivity. It appears that the people were showing gratitude to the pump for not having given in during the great drought of the summer everywhere around. When people can be grateful to a pump there is hope for humanity.

A GOOD PUN.—Canon Godall was proverbially fond of punning. About the same time that he was made Provost of Eton he also received a stall at Windsor. A young lady of his acquaintance, while congratulating him on his elevation, and requesting him to give the young ladies of Eton and Windsor a ball during the vacation, happened to touch his wig with her fan, and caused the powder to fly about, upon which the doctor exclaimed, "My dear, you can get the powder out of the canon, but not the ball."

ROSSINI.—Rossini and Meyerbeer greatly esteemed each other, but seldom met. A friend once asked Rossini why he was not more familiar with his German rival. "You know he admires your *Semiramide* and *Cenerentola*, and you admire the merit of his *chefs d'œuvre*." "That is quite true," said Rossini, "but Meyerbeer and I cannot go on together." "But why not?" "Why, he always will have it that sauer kraut is a better thing than macaroni."

RECIPROCITY.—A bachelor editor, who had a pretty sister, recently wrote to another bachelor equally fortunate, "Please exchange."

NOVEL MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.—The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of Nov. 7 completes one of its marriage announcements with the following information:—"No cards! No cake!! No wine!!!"

AN AWARD APOLOGY.—A miller had his neighbour arrested under the charge of stealing wheat from his mill, but being unable to substantiate the charge by proof, the court adjudged that the miller should make an apology to the accused. "Well," said he, "I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat—I can't prove it—and am sorry for it."

A PLACE FOR HUNGRY PEOPLE.—The "Phil."

THE BEST PLAY OUT.—Fair-play. **THE BEST KIND OF TIE.**—A Sure-ty. **A MARKET (MARK IT) PLACE.**—Scarborough. **THE CLOSE (CLOTHES) OF THE POLL.**—Hats and Bonnets.

WHITE-WASH.—Soap Suds. **GENTLEMEN.**—Anglers. **PEOPLE OF "SMILING" APPEARANCE.**—Piza-Fighters.

A "COL." RETREAT.—Ice-land. **MOCK AUCTIONS.**—The place where the buyer is sold.

REFLECTION BY A MARRIED WOMAN.—When people are married there are usually two cakes—the bride's cake—and another.

REPENTANCE.—A gentleman passing a country church while under repair observed to one of the workmen that he thought it would be rather an expensive job. "Way, yes," replied he, "but in my opinion we shall accomplish most our parson has endeavoured to do for the last thirty years in vain."

"What a state?" said the gentleman. **A CHERKY GUEST.**—The Face-ache.

QUERY.—What is the difference between a bank and a lunatic asylum? One is a depository for notes, and the other for queries!

A BASH "RETURN."—Mr. A. Bess has been returned for one of the divisions of St. Andrewshire. He had a wig on (Mr. H.) at his nomination, but he returned the tables and gave his opponent a wigging afterwards.

JOHN BUNYAN AND THE QUAKER.—John Bunyan, while in Bedford Jail, was called on by a Quaker, desirous of making a convert of him. "Friend John," said he, "I have come to thee with a message from the Lord, and after having searched for thee in all the prisons in England,

I am glad to have found thee at last."—"If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been here for twelve years."

FROM "PUNCH."

SOME CONSOLATION.—Many of those ladies who were disappointed at being refused the franchise are now quite contented to be without a vote; for they have been told that one of the questions electors are bound to answer at the polling booth is, "What is your age?"

FROM "FUN."

DON'T HE WISH HE MAY GET IT!—It is reported that Brigham Young has expressed his intention of retiring into private life. But how on earth will he do that, when he has quite a small village full of wives? Poor fellow, when we reflect on his over-married condition we do not indulge in the oft-repeated wish—"Oh, that we were Young!"

FROM "JUDY."

'TIS AN ILL WIND, ETC.—Old Waggles: And how's business with you, Mr. Squills?—Mr. Squills: Well, sir, we have nothing to complain of now. The cold weather has set in, coughs and colds are coming on pretty fast, and things generally look encouraging.

EXTRAORDINARY FAILURE OF THE THAMES.—On the 10th of October, A.D. 1115 (15th Henry I.), the river Thames so failed of water, that between the Tower and London-bridge people not only passed on horseback, but great numbers waded across on foot.

MOON-BLINDNESS.—On moonlight nights the eyes are apt to suffer in a peculiar way, which has occasionally brought on temporary blindness. This was ascribed to the moon's influence. In reality, the moon has no more to do with this form of blindness than the stars have to do with the formation of dew. The absence of clouds from the air is the true cause of the mischief. There is no sufficient check to the radiation of heat from the eyeballs, and the consequent chill results in the temporary loss of sight, and sometimes even in permanent injury.

THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD. EIGHT PAGES—FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.

REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER. PRICE ONE PENNY.

This is the cheapest and largest weekly newspaper issued from the press: it contains eight pages, or forty-eight columns. As a family newspaper and an organ of general intelligence it stands unrivalled; while its enormous circulation denotes it as an excellent medium for advertisements. Persons intending to emigrate should read the *Emigration and Colonial Intelligence* in *REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER*. For intelligence connected with the drama, markets, sporting, police, continental and colonial matters, and the current literature of the day, accidents, inquiries, &c., this newspaper is unrivalled. There are FOUR EDITIONS issued weekly: the FIRST in time for Thursday evening's mail, for abroad; the SECOND at Four o'clock on Friday morning, for Scotland and Ireland; the THIRD at Four o'clock on Saturday morning, for the country; and the FOURTH at Four o'clock on Sunday morning, for London. Each Edition contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the hour of going to press. Quarterly subscriptions, 2s. 2d., post-free, can be forwarded either by Post-Office Order (payable at the Strand office), or in postage-stamps. * * * Send two postage stamps to the publisher, and receive a number as a specimen.

DICKS'S BYRON LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS with Life and Portrait, and Sixteen Illustrations, uniform with

DICKS'S SHAKESPEARE SEVENPENCE; post free, 3d. extra.

* * * May be had, beautifully bound, 1s. 2d. Cases to bind the above, price Sixpence each. London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand. All booksellers.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Every BOOK-SELLER ORDERING ONE DOZEN VOLUMES OF THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE MONSTER SONG BOOK WILL RECEIVE GRATIS A PRIZE NUMBERED CHEQUE, entitling him to a special distribution of Prizes value £100, in addition to the Prize Cheque contained in each volume. London Herald Office, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE EUROPEAN SEA SALT COMPANY, 133, Strand, W.C. and 52, 53, Crute-Edwards, E.C.—A SEA-BATH IN YOUR OWN ROOM FOR ONE PENNY. Hot, tepid, or cold. Sold by all chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in bags or boxes.—7lbs., 1lb., 14lbs., 1s. 4d.; 2lbs., 2s. 6d.; 5lbs., 7s.; 10lbs., 14s.—Travellers required in town and country.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, in use the last 68 years for INDIGESTION. In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, in use the last 68 years for BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, in use the last 68 years for LIVER COMPLAINTS. In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, THE SAFEST FAMILY REMEDY. In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT.

Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS IN THE CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOLUREUX, or any disease arising from Cold, &c., its efficacy in at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and most severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is equally efficacious of RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more parti-

cularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, Old PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLITCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocent, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, nor of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

As many of the Diseases are much aided by the derangement of the Digestive Organs, great additional benefit would be derived from taking the Pills described below, and which are therefore recommended.

SOLE MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR J. STAPLES, Successor to **MEASAM & CO.,** 13, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. (Removed from 238, Strand, and Bedford Street, Covent Garden).

By whom they are Sold. Wholesale and Retail, in Pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; also in Family Jars, at 11s. and 22s. each. The 22s. Family Jars are sent free to all parts of the kingdom. The 2s. 9d. Pot contains three; the 4s. 6d., six; the 11s., sixteen; and the 22s., thirty-four of the 1s. 1d. Pots. Should the Cream become Dry or Hard, Soften with a little Water, it will have lost none of its effects.

MEASAM'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE & REGULATING PILLS UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICINE.

Every Head of a Family or School must be aware how advantageous it is to be provided with, or to have in their possession, a remedy, or a cheap, ready, and certain means of cure for nearly every case of illness, to which all, rich and poor, old and young, are hourly subjected,—brought on sometimes by the changes of the weather, the food we eat, the drink we take, troubles, fear, or anxiety,—either of which, separately or combined, cause a general derangement of the Digestive Organs and other functions of the human body; thus producing disease and complaints of every kind, which, being neglected in their early stages, progress and proceed until the complaint or disease assume or partake of such a serious character that they become very difficult, and in many cases past a cure—in fact, in many of them ending in death: whereas, by an early application of a simple and inexpensive remedy, the disorder might be stopped in its early stages, and the cause of the complaint be entirely removed or cured, agreeably to the old adage, "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

The virtues of which have long been known as a certain preventative and cure for maladies and complaints named as follows:—

These Pills are entirely free from Mercury or any other mineral matter, and are purely Vegetable in their composition. Being prepared under the sanction of the highest Medical authority of the land, they are safely and most strongly recommended to all persons suffering from—

Asthma, Ague, Bowel Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Colic, Colds, Dropsy, Debility, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fever, Fits, Female Complaints of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Inflammation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Lumbago, Nervous Complaints, Piles, Retention of Urine, Rheumatism, Stone or Gravel, Scrofula or Evil, Sore Throat, Tumours, Tic Doloureux, Ulcers, Worms, Weakness from any cause, &c., &c., &c., who will find great Benefit before they have used a single Box. Emigrants, Sailors, Soldiers, or persons travelling will do wisely in providing themselves with a Stock for no person should be without them, as they are good for any climate.

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, J. STAPLES, Successor to

MEASAM & CO., 13, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

By whom they are Sold. Wholesale and Retail, in Boxes, with Full Directories, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; also in Family Boxes at 11s. and 22s. each. The 2s. 9d. Box contains three, the 4s. 6d. contain six 1s. 1d., the 11s. sixteen 1s. 1d. boxes, and so on in proportion to the larger sizes.

Also by BARCLAY, EDWARDS, SUTTON, NEWBERRY, BUTLER, SANGER, D. BIRCHEN and HANNA, London; BOLTON and BLANCHARD, York; CROOKELL, York; CAMPBELL and TAYLOR, Glasgow; EVANS, Exeter; GAMIS and HUNT, Yeovil; RAINES and Co., Edinburgh, Liverpool, and York; and Retail by all Medicine Vendors in Town or Country, with full directions.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is not only fitted for healing sores, wounds, and relieving external ailments, but rubbed upon the abdomen, it acts as a derivative, and thus displays the utmost efficacy in relieving over-stimulated disorders, derangements of the liver, irregularities of the bowels, and other intestinal inconveniences which mar man's comfort.

NOW READY,

BOW BELLS ALMANACK FOR 1869. This handsome Almanack, contains thirty-eight magnificent engravings, and surpasses, both in elegance and general information, any almanack that has ever been issued in this country.

Price 6d., post free 8d.—London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand. All Booksellers.

HER OWN AVENGER.

NEW TRAGIC STORY.

HER OWN AVENGER.

READ

HER OWN AVENGER.

THE NEW TRAGICAL TALE.

BOW BELLS. THE FAVOURITE MAGAZINE.

Now ready, price 7d., PART LII. for DECEMBER. With which is presented, Gratis, a COLOURED STEEL ENGRAVING OF THE FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH. Drawn and Coloured by Hand, in Paris.

GENERAL CONTENTS:—

A New Tragic Story, entitled "HER OWN AVENGER." By Eliza Winstanley. Illustrated by L. Huard. **BADLESMEER KNOLL.** By the author of "Castle-tower," "Captain Gerald," &c. With four illustrations by F. Gilbert.

No. IV. (Part I) of the New and Original Series of **TERRIBLE TALES: THE INSULTED BARITONE.** By George Augustus Sala. Illustrated by K. Hattula. The Great Novel of **THE SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE.** By Harrison Ainsworth. Illustrated by E. M. Corbould.

The New and Original Series of **RHINE LEGENDS.** By G. R. Robertson. Illustrated by W. H. Prior.

FINE ART ILLUSTRATIONS.

"The Rat Hunters," November.—The Capture of Guido Fawkes. The Death of Zurbaran. The Cat Finger. The Last Boat in.

LIVES OF THE BRITISH QUEENS.

Anne of Warwick, Queen of Richard the Third. Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry the Seventh.

ESSAYS.

Knowledge. Something About Alcohol. On Temperance. The Land-Surface of the Earth. The Man with One Eye.

PICTURESQUE SKETCH.

The Castle of Pau.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

General Prim.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Omens. Boy Love. New Fashions. Dedication to an Album. Food for Infants. The "Seven Stars." Thought and Expression. Hindoo Ladies. Courtship in Greenland. A Few Maxims for Young Girls. Learning for Girls. Condition of Women in Russia. Black and White. Gentleness. The Valley of Mexico. German Economy. An Atmosphere of Sunshine. Only a Grain of Sand. Winter Evenings. A Touching Incident. Ladies Formerly in Parliament. After Death. The Direct Rays of the Sun.

COMPLETE TALES.

The Last Rose of Summer. Bevis. The Hidden Treasure. Penny Wise and Pound Foolish. Robert and his Dog. My Husband's Secret. The Miser's Bequest. The Capital Match. The Hedge-King, or Wren. The Untruthful Princess.

POETRY.

My Ship. Death. The Ancestral Vault. The Rosebud. Sweet Rose Adair.

ADVENTURES, &c.

The Perils of Mont Blanc. An Ostrich Hunt. Remarkable Dreams. The Mole. Notes on Birds. The Suez Canal. The Thunder-Spirit. Kimball, the Ploucer. Marrow Bones and Cleavers. A monstrous serpent. Adventure with a Bengal Tiger. Items of Interest. A Sketch in Ohio. The King and the Tailor. A Californian Incident. Adroitness of the Chinese. Superstitions in the South-East of Ireland. The Scenery of the Amazon. Something About Gipsies. The Late Swiss Floods. Superstitious Notions. The New Zealanders.

NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSIC.

Wake Up, Sweet Melody. Oh, that I were a Song Mignonette. The "Emma" Mazurka. The Willow Song.

THE LADIES' PAGES.

Married, not Ma ed. Food for Infants. Under the Elms. Woman in her Right Sphere. Stray Thoughts on Matrimony. Fashion for December. A Word About Byron. The Work-Table, with numerous Designs; Name in Embroidery. Border, with Corner, for a Pocket-Handkerchief. Fancy Needle-Book. Pen-Wiper in Velvet and Braid. Edging for Children's Dresses. The Tom Tiddler Fuschel. Diagrams. Ecce! Edging. The Victoria Collar. Design in Braiding for Children's Dresses. Border, with Corner and Name, for a Pocket-Handkerchief. Corner, with Name, for a Handkerchief. Insertion in Embroidery. Glove Box in Velvet and Braid. Letter in Embroidery. Embroidery and Lace Corner for a Handkerchief. Lamp-mat in Beads. Star for Long Curtains. The Bertrics Insertion. The Convolvulus Edging. Insertion in Embroidery. Corner for a Pocket-Handkerchief. Collar and Initials in English Embroidery. Flounce for a Dress. Modelling in Wax. Explanation of Fashion Plate.

OUR OWN SPHINX.

Consisting of Charades, Rebuses, Conundrums, Enigmas, Arithmetical Questions, Acrostics, Arithmorems, Decapitations, Historical Mental Pictures, Square Words, &c. Illustrated by Gray.

VARIETIES. SAYINGS AND DOINGS. HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS. NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Price 7d., post 10d.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN No. 378 of the "LONDON HERALD" is continued a series of complete stories of lively and general interest, entitled,

WINTER TALES.

To begin with

CROWLEY'S CHRISTMAS PARTY,

OR THE

BACHELOR BROTHERHOOD.

Order early No. 378 "LONDON HERALD."

Contents of No. 378.

A Battle with the Destiny—The Attorney's Plot; or the Secrets of the Marquis and the Baronet—Winter Tales—The Man in Gaiters—A Melancholy History—The Haunted Stoner—Paragon Jewels of the World—Sapphires—Adventure with a Rattlesnake—Curious Scraps—Items of Information—London Herald's Almanack—Mr. Merryman—Poet's Corner—Diamond Dust—Household Matters.

THREE SEWING MACHINES COMBINED IN ONE!!!

WHEELER & WILSON'S

The most perfect Sewing Machine in the World.

MAKING THE LOCK-STITCH AT

The rate of 1,000 per Minute.

Also with an extra Attachment,

THE TWO-THREAD CHAIN-STITCH,

And the New

THREE-THREAD EMBROIDERY STITCH

FOR ORNAMENTAL SEWING

Price of Attachment 30s.

WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

1,000 Holes made per Day!

PROSPECTUS POST-FREE.

139, REGENT STREET,
AND
43, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

THE ONE WINE COMPANY (Limited),
115, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
Opposite the Railway Station.
The only bottlers of Wine and Spirits in Imperial
measure.

PORT, 12s. per dozen, Imperial pints:

Pure, wholesome, natural Wine.

PORT, from 12s. to 160s. per dozen:

Old crusted, finest vintages.

SHERRY, 12s. per dozen, Imperial pints:

Pure, wholesome, natural Wine.

SHERRY, from 12s. to 96s. per dozen:

Gold and Pale, rich and dry, Amontillado,
Solera, Montilla.

CLARET, 9s. per dozen, Imperial pints

A delicious, delicate Wine.

CLARET, from 9s. to 96s. per dozen:

St. Julien, La Rose, Chateau Lafitte.

RURGUNDY, Sauterne, Chablis.

CHAMPAGNE (Fleur de Bouzy), 36s. per dozen

quarts:

A thorough connoisseur's Wine, unequalled at

the price in the market.

CHAMPAGNE (Vin Natural), 72s. per dozen:

1857 Vintage, of extraordinary and unrivalled

dryness.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY, Pale or Brown, Pure Cognac—

36s. per dozen quarts, or 16s. 9d. per gallon.

RUM, finest Jamaica—

36s. per dozen quarts, or 16s. 9d. per gallon.

WHISKY, Scotch and Irish—

36s. per dozen quarts, or 16s. 9d. per gallon.

GIN, the finest quality—

24s. per dozen quarts, or 10s. 9d. per gallon.

HOLLANDS or GENEVA, 32s. per dozen.

THE ONE WINE COMPANY (Limited),

sell a SINGLE BOTTLE at Wholesale Prices,

and make No Charge for Bottles.

Price Lists of all Wines and Spirits sent free on

application.

Cheques to be crossed Glyn and Co. Post-office

Orders payable to W. Sheppard.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY & COGNAC

BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH

WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure,

and mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in

bottles, 3s. 6d., at most of the respectable retail houses

in London, by the appointed agents in the principal

towns of England, or wholesale at 3, Great Windmill

Street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label

and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

THE EXCELLENCE OF PREPARED COCOA.

BARRY and COMPANY'S PREPARED

COCOA.

Sold by all Grocers.

In Packets—One Shilling per Pound.

BARRY and COMPANY'S PREPARED

COCOA.

Delicious to the palate and invigorating to the system.

In Packets—One Shilling per Pound.

BARRY and COMPANY'S PREPARED

COCOA.

Has no attractive name but quality to recommend it.

In Packets—One Shilling per Pound.

BARRY and COMPANY'S PREPARED

COCOA.

Made Instantaneously with boiling water.

In Packets—One Shilling per Pound.

BARRY and COMPANY'S PREPARED

COCOA.

Observe on each packet the trade mark, a crown, and

manufacturer's address.

FINSBURY STEAM MILLS, LONDON.

35s. "THE WONDER." 35s.

CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINE IN

THE WORLD.

Makes the Elastic Stitch, will Hem, Seam, Bind,

Quilt, Embroider, and all household sewing.

Guaranteed 12 months.—Catalogues free.

J. A. KNIGHT & Co., 42, Hanway-street, Oxford-

street, London.

THE EXCELSIOR FAMILY SEWING

MACHINE. Price 6 guineas. List Free.

THE ALBERTA NEW LOCK-STITCH

MACHINE. Price 6 guineas.

THE NEW HAND LOCK-STITCH

MACHINE. With the Latest Improvements.

Price 4 guineas.

(No Lady should purchase without seeing the above.)

WHIGHT & MANN,

143, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

**THE SINGER NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
WITH PATENT TUCK MARKER,
Are World Renowned
FOR DOMESTIC USE.
DRESSMAKING, SHIRT AND COLLAR
WORK, &c.
CATALOGUES POST FREE.
(Agents in every Town.)
Chief Office in the United Kingdom,
147, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.**

**LADIES' VELVETEEN SUITS,
TWO GUINEAS.
THE NEW ATLANTIC SUIT,
For Yachting and Seaside wear,
TWO GUINEAS.
Short Costumes, for Walking or Travelling,
ONE AND A HALF GUINEA.
Patterns Free.
HORSLEY AND Co., 71, Oxford-street, W.**

**DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN
WELL DRESSED? Boys' Knickerbocker Suits
in Cloth from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits from 12s. 9d.
Patterns of the Cloth, directions for measurement, and
forty-nine engravings of new dresses, post free.—
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.**

**J. P. DONALD & CO.
(Late STAMMERS, DONALD, & CO.),
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
64, Strand, and 2, Aldgate.**

DONALD'S 12s. 6d. TROUSERS.
Unrivalled.

**DONALD'S SUITS for the HIGHLANDS,
FORTY-TWO SHILLINGS.**
Not to be excelled.

DONALD'S FROCK COAT, 33s. 6d.
With Watered silk facings.
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS READY
of every description of Garment.
Fit and Quality guaranteed.
64, STRAND, and 2, ALDGATE.

Post free, Seven Stamps.

MUSICAL BIJOU. CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

1. MARRIOTT'S "Jolly King Christmas Quadrille."

2. MURGRAVE'S "Pretty Jemima Waltz."

3. JULIEN'S Celebrated "British Army Quadrille."
(Easily Arranged.)

4. MONTGOMERY'S Orpheus Galop.

5. GASTON DE LILLE'S "Winter's Night Polka."

And

6. CASSIDY'S POPULAR "BURLESQUE GALOP."

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough Street, W.

METZLER AND CO.'S MUSICAL BIJOU.

NEW AND ENLARGED SERIES.

In Numbers, 6d. each; post free, Seven Stamps.

* These works have been most carefully edited, and

will be found as correct as the high-priced Music.

Printed from bold type, on good paper, in handsome

wrappers.

No

23. DANCE MUSIC (CHRISTMAS NUMBER), con-

taining, "Jolly King Christmas Quadrille," "Pretty

Jemima Waltz," "British Army Quadrille"
(Easily Arranged), "Orpheus Galop," "Winter's

Night Polka," and the popular "Burlesque

Galop."

24. TWENTY POPULAR SCOTCH SONGS (Second

Selection).

25. EIGHT PIANOFORTE PIECES, including some

of Mendelssohn's popular "Lied ohne Worte."

26. EIGHT PIANOFORTE PIECES, ditto, ditto.

27. SEVEN PIANOFORTE PIECES by Mendelssohn,

Schumann, Faguer, &c.

28. NINE PIANOFORTE PIECES.

29. EIGHT PIANOFORTE PIECES by Benedict,

Heller, Leybach, &c.

30. EIGHT PIANOFORTE PIECES by Popular Com-

posers.

31. TWELVE PIANOFORTE PIECES by Heller,

Schumann, Bedarzewski, Voss, &c.

32. TWENTY POPULAR SCOTCH SONGS (First

Selection).

33. FIFTEEN POPULAR SACRED SONGS (Third

Selection). (Including Songs by Miss Lindsay,

Stephen Glover, &c.)

34. TWENTY POPULAR SACRED SONGS (Second

Selection).

35. FIFTY POPULAR HYMNS.

36. TWENTY POPULAR ANTHEMS.

37. THIRTEEN CHRISTY MINSTRELS' COMIC

SONGS (Fourth Selection).

38. TWELVE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS (Third

Selection).

39. TWELVE SACRED VOCAL DUETS.

40. FIFTEEN POPULAR COMIC SONGS.

41. TWENTY POPULAR SACRED SONGS (First

Selection).

42. THIRTEEN CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS

(Second Selection).

43. FOURTEEN CONTRALTO SONGS, Sung by

Madame Sainton-Dolby.

44. NINE BARITONE SONGS, sung by Mr. Santley.

(Including "O Mistress Mine," by Arthur Sullivan).

45. TWELVE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS (First

Selection).

London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough

Street, W.

SECOND HAND HARMONIUMS,

By Alexandre, nearly, if not quite, as good

as New. A Large Stock lately Returned from

Hire.

METZLER AND CO.,

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

PIANOFORTES ON EASY TERMS

OF PURCHASE.

MOORE AND MOORE LET ON HIRE

the following PIANOFORTES

FOR THREE YEARS,

after which, and without any further charge whatever

THE PIANOFORTE BECOMES THE

PROPERTY OF THE HIRER.

Pianettes, 24 guineas per quarter; Piccolos, 3 guineas

per quarter; Cottage Pianos, £3 10s. per quarter;

Drawing-room Model Cottage, £3 17s. per quarter;

HARMONIUMS ON EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE.

Price Lists Free.

Carriage Free to all parts of the Kingdom.

EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS,

104 AND 105, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, WITHIN, E.C.

MADAME MAYER,
FRENCH MILLINER, &c., &c.
Ladies' Materials Cut and Made in the first Paris
Style, and on the most Moderate Terms. A specialite
to which Madame Mayer carefully devotes herself is
the General Improvement of the Figure, an art so
often lost sight of in the practice of Dress and Mantle
making.
* "A Few Remarks to Ladies upon Dress" by
Madame Mayer, sent post-free on receipt of Three
Stamps.

MADAME MAYER,
14, CAROLINE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQ. W.C.

**PEACHEY'S
PIANOFORTES LENT ON HIRE,
FOR ANY PERIOD,
OR THREE YEARS PURCHASE
SYSTEM.**

The largest assortment in London of every description
and price.

For SALE, HIRE, EXCHANGE, or EXPORT.
* New Grand Pianofortes Lent on Hire for Con-
certs, Lectures and Public Dinners.

CITY OF LONDON PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY,
PEACHEY,
72 and 73, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are con-
fidently recommended as a simple but certain
remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic
and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe
under any circumstances; and thousands can now
bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their
use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in

every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S

PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the

various imitations.

SIX AND UNDER FOR 6d.

Now ready, price 6d., post free 7d. Vols. I., II., and

III. of

THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE MON-

STER SONG BOOK.

Containing a

PRIZE NUMBERED CHEQUE,

Entitling the purchaser to a Share in

PRIZES VALUE £1,000.

A purchaser of the Three Volumes will be entitled to

THREE CHANCES.

Full particulars in Vol. I., price 6d., post free 8d.,

now ready.

London Herald Office, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF 14 STAMPS

DREAMS EXTRAORDINARY. MODES

of Dream-Interpretation. Ancient and Modern,

with a Dictionary of Dreams.

"Every plausible theory of the import or origin of

dreams that has been broached or argued by an

educated writer seems to find its place in these pages."

—Saturday Review.

"An extraordinary collection of anecdotes and dicta

bearing on dreams."—Temple Bar.

London: H. Williams, 31, Bookseller's-row,

Strand, W.C.

CLEANLINESS.—W. G. NIXEY'S refined

BLACKLEAD, for polishing stoves and all kinds

of ironwork equal to burnished steel, without waste or

dust. Sold by all shopkeepers in 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

packets.

Counting-house, Soho-square, London.

THE SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

THIS Instrument has a clear magnifying

power of 32,000 times, shows all kinds of Ani-